REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1867-68.

BY

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq., C.B.,

RESIDENT AT THE COURT OF HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD

PRINTED AT THE RESIDENCY PRESS

1868.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.	SUBJECT.	PARAGRAPHS.
I.	JUDICIAL.	
	Section I.—Civil Justice	1 to 19
	" II.—Criminal Justice	20 to 29
	" III.—Police	30 to 40
	" IV.—Jails	41 to 51
II.	REVENUE.	
	Section I.—Land Tax	52 to 69
	" II.—Other Taxes—Excise, Salt, &c. ...	70 to 82
	" III.—Total Revenues	83 & 84
III.	EDUCATION	85 to 104
IV.	PUBLIC WORKS.	
	Section I.—Military Buildings	105
	" II.—Civil Buildings	106 to 109
	" III.—Communications, Roads	110 to 120
	" IV.—Railways	121 & 122
	" V.—Irrigation	123
	" VI.—Miscellaneous and Municipal	124
	" VII.—Total Public Works Expenditure	125
V.	POST OFFICE, ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH	126 & 127
VI.	FINANCE	128 to 147
VII.	ECCLESIASTICAL	148
VIII.	POLITICAL	149 & 150
IX.	MILITARY	151
X.	FORESTS	152 to 158
XI.	CENSUS	159 to 169
XII.	AKOLAH EXHIBITION	170 to 178
XIII.	ARCHÆOLOGY	179 to 181
XIV	MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Section I.—Cotton	182 to 184
	" II.—Trade Statistics	185
	" III.—Vital and Mortuary Statistics	186
	" IV.—Fairs	187
	" V.—Arboriculture and Pasturage	188 & 189
	" VI.—Public Health and Sanitation	190 to 196
XV.	CONCLUSION	197 to 220

INDEX.

CHAPTER I.

JUDICIAL.

SECTION I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

	Para.		Para.
Re-distribution of the Province	1	Registration of Deeds	11
Number of suits filed	2	Effect of New Stamp Act	12
Proportion of suits to population	3	Imprisonment for debt	13
Value of suits	4	Execution of decrees	14
Classification of suits	5	Suits pending at close of year	15
Distribution of suits	6	Appellate business	16
Small Cause Courts	7	Appeals from Officers with full powers	17
Change in the system of Process serving	8	Special appeals to Resident	18
Ratio of costs to value of suits	9	General remarks	19
Duration of suits	10		

SECTION II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of offences	20	Distribution of criminal business	25
Increase and decrease of crime	21	Penal results	26
Value of property stolen	22	Detention of witnesses	27
Ratio of crime to population	23	Criminal appeals	28
Stamp on petty complaints	24	General remarks	29

SECTION III.—POLICE.

General working of the force	30	Conduct of the Police	36
Detection of crime	31	Police Schools	37
Ratio of convictions to arrests	32	Instructors in the Schools	38
Comparative table of crime	33	Improvement generally in intelligence of the Police	39
Strength of the Police Force	34	Resignations	40
Cost of Police	35		

SECTION IV.—JAILS.

Progress of Jail building	41	Jail manufactures	47
Accommodation for prisoners	42	Education of prisoners	48
Health of prisoners	43	Accommodation for Juvenile prisoners	49
Jail Establishments	44	Detail of prisoners	50
Daily average and cost of prisoners	45	General remarks	51
Value of prison labor	46		

CHAPTER II.

REVENUE.

SECTION I.—LAND TAX.

	Para.		Para.
Amount of Land Revenue	52	Average cost of measurement and classification	62
Cause of increase	53	Boundary marks	63
Cultivated area	54	Adjustment of boundary disputes	64
Difficulties of peasant proprietors	55	Total cost and profits of Survey	65
Prosperity of the Province	56	Record of rights in land	66
State of the crops	57	Progress of Enam enquiry	67
Distribution of the crops	58	Village Police Cess	68
Price of produce	59	Village expences	69
Re-division of the Province	60		
Progress of Revised Settlement	61		

SECTION II.—OTHER TAXES.—(EXCISE—SALT, &c.)

Excise duties	70	Extent of the Customs cordon	77
Present system of excise	71	Probable abolition of the present double line	78
European liquors	72	The indigenous salt	79
Outstanding balances	73	The Lonar Saline Lake	80
Customs Revenue	74	Berar Opium	81
Salt Customs arrangements	75	Stamps	82
Cost of Customs Establishments	76		

SECTION III.—TOTAL REVENUES.

Gross Revenue	83	Increase of Revenue	84

CHAPTER III.

EDUCATION.

Progress of education	85	Female education	95
Increase of schools and pupils	86	Exhibitions	96
Lower class schools	87	School fees	97
Other schools and standard of instruction	88	Sale proceeds of books, &c.	98
Village schools	89	A special cause for congratulation	99
Normal schools	90	Classification of pupils	100
High schools	91	Educational expenditure	101
Middle class schools	92	Average cost per pupil	102
Inspection of village schools	93	General remarks	103
School accommodation	94	The Inspecting Staff	104

CHAPTER IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTION I.—MILITARY BUILDINGS.

	Para.
Rest-houses for Troops	105

SECTION II.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

	Para.
Court-houses and Cutcherries	106
Jail buildings	107
Anglo-Vernacular school-house at Akolah	108
Burial ground at Ellichpore	*ibid.*
Police buildings and Post Offices	109

SECTION III.—COMMUNICATIONS. ROADS.

Road from Akolah to Mallaigaon	110
Road from Oomrawuttee to Ellichpore	111
Road from Karinja to Moortoozapore	112
Road from Budnaira to Moresee	113
Road from Budnaira to Oomrawuttee	114
Roads in the Civil Station of Oomrawuttee	115
Road from town to Railway station of Mulcapore	116
Drains and culverts in Akolah station	117
Overseers' bungalows in West Berar	118
Serai at Budnaira	119
Works from Local Funds	120

SECTION IV.—RAILWAYS.

Despatch of Cotton	121
Crossing and Passenger stations	122

SECTION V.—IRRIGATION.

Dam across Morna river	123

SECTION VI.—MISCELLANEOUS AND MUNICIPAL.

Local improvements	124

SECTION VII.—TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE. - 125

CHAPTER V.

POST OFFICE. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Contemplated change in Postal control	126
Proposed loopline of Telegraph	127

CHAPTER VI.

FINANCE.

	Para.
Total Revenues and Charges	128
Revenue compared with past years	129
Remarks on Appendix I.	130
Civil salaries	131
Customs charges	132
Stationery and printing	133
Allowances and Assignments	134
Miscellaneous and Pensionary payments	135
Military charges	136
Public Works charges	137
Local Funds	138
Deposits	139
Separation of Imperial from Berar Cash balance	140
Change in Accounts	141
Organization of Money Order Department	142
Bank of Bengal	143
Currency Department	144
Mr. E. S. Byrne deputed to Calcutta	145
Cause of this deputation	146
Its result	147

CHAPTER VII.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Churches to be built at Ellichpore and Akolah - 148

CHAPTER VIII.

POLITICAL.

Status of the Mailghaut Rajahs	149
Exclusion of other political matters	150

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY.

Troops quartered in Berar - 151

CHAPTER X.

FORESTS.

Forest Administration	152
Forest Revenue	153
Reserved tract	154
Experimental gardening	155
Compensation to Gond Rajahs	156
Babool Plantations	157
General result	158

CHAPTER XI.

CENSUS.

	Para.		Para.
Time and agency of the Census	159	Proportion of the sexes	165
Its accuracy, demeanour of the people	160	Classification of the people	166
The results	161	The Criminal classes	167
Area and population	162	Numbers of each caste	168
Average density of population	163	Reference to Mr. Lyall's Report	169
Distribution of population	164		

CHAPTER XII.

AKOLAH EXHIBITION.

Character of the Exhibition	170	Forest and mineral products	175
Contributions	171	Manufactures	176
Live stock	172	Fine Arts	177
Machinery and implements	173	General remarks	178
Raw produce	174		

CHAPTER XIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Measures adopted regarding ancient structures	179	Temple at Aounda	180
		Other structures	181

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—COTTON.

Experiments in cotton culture	182	Cotton yards and factories	184
Cotton export	183		

SECTION II.—TRADE STATISTICS.

Registration of trade - 185

SECTION III.—VITAL AND MORTUARY STATISTICS.

Registration of births and deaths - 186

SECTION IV.—FAIRS.

	Para		Para
Cess upon stalls - -	- 187	Dewulghat Fair - -	187

SECTION V.—ARBORICULTURE AND PASTURAGE.

Arboriculture - -	- 188	Pasturage and cattle	189

SECTION VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Measures adopted under this head	- 190	Number of cases treated -	- 194
Charitable Dispensaries -	- 191	Vaccination - -	- 195
Private subscriptions -	- 192	General sanitation - -	- 196
Estimated cost of the Institutions	- 193		

CHAPTER XV.

CONCLUSION.

Notice of Officers -	-197	Public Works Department	-209—211
Civil Officers -	-198—204	Settlement Department -	-212
Police Officers -	-205	Customs Department -	-213
Educational Staff -	-206	Cotton Commissioner -	-214
Medical Department -	-207	Account Department -	-215—216
Officers of Nagpore connected with Berar Administration	-208	Residency Staff -	-217—219
		Concluding Remarks -	-220

LIST OF APPENDICES.

I.—Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the year 1867-68.

II.—Statement showing the Import and Export Trade of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from November 1867 to 31st March 1868 inclusive.

III.—Register of Births and Deaths in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from December 1867 to March 1868 inclusive.

IV.—List of Prizes awarded to Successful Exhibitors in the Akolah Exhibition of 1868.

CHAPTER I.

JUDICIAL.

SECTION I.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Re-division of the Province.

1. A main feature in the Administration of the year has been the partition of the province into the two Commissionerships of East Berar and West Berar, coupled with the creation of the new District of Ellichpoor. But as this measure was not carried into effect till September 1867, although the distinction between the two divisions will be observed throughout this Report, yet it must be borne in mind that it had no existence in fact until that date. And, as regards the new District, it has been thought preferable to incorporate its Judicial Returns with those of Oomrawuttee, of which it was previously a portion, and from which it was only actually separated at the commencement of the closing quarter of the Judicial year. Simultaneously with this partition of the Province, the salaries of the Civil Commission were raised to the same scale as that allowed in other Non-regulation Provinces—an act of grace which the thriving condition of the revenue at last appeared to warrant.

Number of Suits filed.

2. The total number of suits filed in 1867, as compared with those filed in 1866, is shown in the following table:—

		1866.	1867.
West Berar...	Akolah ...	5,665	7,398
	Mehkur ...	625	585
East Berar...	Oomrawuttee ...	3,154	3,035
	Do. Small Cause Court	...	511
	Woon ...	798	712
	Total.....	10,242	12,241

There has been no decrease, therefore, worthy of note in any part of the province; whilst the continued increase in the Akolah District must be considered as very remarkable. The absence of any similar increase in East Berar is mainly attributed by the local Officers to the operation of the new Stamp Act. But, if this were the true cause, the variation of the effect of that Act in two parts of the same province, so immediately adjacent to each other, would scarcely admit of explanation. It is more probably due to the difficulties which will be mentioned more particularly hereafter, as thrown in the way of the introduction of the Small Cause Court system into Berar, and to the fact that the convenience of the

people is hardly yet so fully consulted, as regards the distribution of the Petty Civil Courts in East Berar as in West,—a defect, the remedy to which is now under consideration.

Proportion of Suits to Population.

3. But perhaps it may fairly be doubted whether the petty litigation of Berar has not, in Akolah, exceeded the limits which can afford to any Government a subject of much congratulation. The table marginally appended, shows with a very near approach to certainty the proportion of suits to the population of the province. And it is somewhat startling to observe that in Akolah, there should be one Civil Suit instituted to every twenty-nine male adults in the district. On the one hand, such a growth of litigation affords good evidence of the satisfactory nature of the means furnished to the people for the disposal of their suits, and also of the confidence felt in the adjudications of our Officers. But, on the other hand, so universal a resort to law, whether for the realization of debts, or for the settlement of common disputes, as is testified to by these figures, betokens a want of confidence and a depreciation of ordinary credit, which cannot be ultimately very beneficial to trade, and must be the source of much general inconvenience to parties indirectly connected with the transactions litigated. Measures, however, have already been taken to mitigate what from this point of view must be regarded as a considerable evil. The extension of Small Cause Courts, and the introduction of a system of Registration, have an obviously direct tendency in this direction. And, it must be remembered, that the year now under review has been marked by a general distrust in trade, which is only the natural re-action from an unexampled but essentially transitory prosperity amongst the ryots throughout the province. As this re-action subsides, it may well be hoped that the action of our Courts will be less appealed to for security in the ordinary dealings between the agriculturists and their money-lenders.

	No. of Male Adults.	No. of Suits Filed.	Proportion of Suits to Adults.
Akolah ...	213,699	7,398	1 to 29
Mehkur ...	113,024	585	1 to 193
Oomrawuttee, (including Ellichpoor) ...	264,907	3,546	1 to 75
Woon ...	149,536	712	1 to 210
Total...	741,166	12,241	1 to 60

Value of Suits.

4. As in the number of the suits, so in the value of the property litigated, the returns show an exceptional increase in the Akolah District only:—

	1866.	1867.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
WEST BERAR.		
Akolah ...	6,44,661	8,41,046
Mehkur ...	4,62,130	*4,46,371
EAST BERAR.		
Oomrawuttee ...	6,80,405	4,54,794
Woon ...	1,19,267	96,423
Total.....	19,06,463	18,38,634
	(190,646£)	(183,863£)

The average value therefore for each suit is still as high as 150 Rupees, (£15,) and even if those for sums exceeding 5,000 Rupees, (500£,) (Mehkur being left out of the calculation) be excepted, it still does not fall lower than 130 Rupees, (13£,) an average considerably above those obtaining in adjacent territories.

* One suit brought in this district, and current during these two years, is for a sum exceeding Rupees 4,00,000.

Classification of Suits.

5. The classification of suits in Berar is of a very simple character: and it may be briefly stated that they consist almost entirely of three sorts of actions: (1) for the recovery of simple debts; (2) for the fulfilment, or on account of the non-fulfilment, of cotton contracts; and (3) for admission to the emoluments, or the valued privileges, attaching to Potails, the headmen of villages, and their kinsfolk.

Distribution of Suits.

6. The number of the Courts before which this work was brought, and the mode in which it was distributed between them, may be most conveniently shown in the following form:—

West Berar.	Deputy Commissioners.	Asst. Comrs. & Extra Asst. Commissioners	Judl. Extra Asst. Commissioners.	Tehseeldars.
Number of Courts ...	2	8	2	4
Cases disposed of ...	2	1,074	5,873	679
Average of each Court per month	·083	11·18	244·71	14·14
East Berar.				
Number of Courts ...	2	8	2	4
Cases disposed of ...	18	210	2,784	653
Average per month ...	·75	2·19	116	13·6

The Assistant Commissioners in West Berar have done their full share; yet the main brunt of original work under this head has fallen upon the Akolah District, and has clearly been performed by the two Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioners, Messrs. Ruttonjee Jamasjee, Atma Ram Bheekajee, and (for part of the year) Mr. Ram Sewak, of whose industry and efficiency in its disposal, I would desire to speak in terms of high commendation. A proposal for the institution of a Small Cause Court at Khamgaon has been recently made with the object of lightening the burden now falling upon these Officers, and has now received the approval of the Supreme Government.

Small Cause Courts.

7. For, although during its first period of probation, the Small Cause Court, opened during the year at Oomrawuttee, appeared to be but of doubtful success, yet its apparent failure was due to causes quite within our control, and the removal of which has already had the effect of crowding the Court with work. In the first instance, the Pleaders, believing that, if the Court could be exhibited as unpopular in its outset, the experiment would be given up, showed their opposition to a system which affords a bar to Appeal, by dissuading their clients from resorting to it at all. The jurisdiction, also, originally conferred on the Court, was found, by experience, to require extension. And, when this proof had been given of a resolve to uphold the Court, the opposition may be said to have ended. This statement of the facts attending the start of the Judge may suffice to account for the small number of suits (511) with which he is credited in the present report; whilst it is certain that the proportion of work falling upon him at the present moment is such as to warrant higher expectations of his usefulness for the future, and of the advantage that will follow the creation of the similar Court at Khamgaon.

Change in the system of Process serving.

8. Another point that may be deemed to merit some notice is the working of the change by which the charge for each summons issued is regulated for each process according to the value of the sum litigated, not (as previously) according to the distance to be traversed by the

process-server. This change was adopted, because the old system appeared to place at an unnecessarily unfair disadvantage in obtaining Civil redress, those who might reside at any distance from a Court as compared with those in its immediate neighbourhood. Some such disadvantages must exist: but this seemed to be one that could be fairly obviated. Moreover, the mode in which the former plan was worked had a direct tendency to encourage the issue of summons to a needlessly large number of witnesses. Both these evils are believed to have been entirely done away with by the principle on which the charge is now made; whilst the profit accruing to Government is very considerable, and it is a question whether some reduction may not be made in the rate at which the charges are calculated on the value of the suit. No complaint, however, has been preferred against the present scale, which is as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For every summons in original suits not exceeding in value Rupees 300	0	8	0
For every summons in original suits exceeding in value Rupees 300	1	0	0
For every warrant in suits not exceeding in value Rupees 300	1	8	0
For every warrant in suits exceeding in value Rupees 300	3	0	0

Ratio of Cost to value of Suits.

9. The percentage of costs to the value of litigation is thus shown:—

	1866.			1867.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Akolah... ...	12	6	9	14	5	4
Mehkur... ...	13	14	9	2	13	6
Oomrawuttee... ...	11	12	7	10	15	6
Woon... ...	10	13	10	9	6	0
Total...	17	0	0	10	0	0

The distinction that exists between necessary costs (such as the Institution Stamp, &c.) and voluntary costs, (such as fees to Pleaders, &c.,) has been observed this year: and the absence of any rise, notwithstanding the new scale of Stamps, is to be attributed to this. But it has been well observed on this subject by the Commissioner of West Berar "that one suit of high value quite throws these percentages and averages out of balance." In the Mehkur table, for instance, the value of one suit is Rs. 4,01,099, (40,109£); the costs for which amount to Rs. 5,151-11-0, (515£.) The value of all the suits decided in the Khamgaon Court was Rs. 2,09,782, (20,978£); the costs of which aggregated Rs. 38,700, (3,870£.) It would seem that the scale is hardly even yet fairly adjusted to suits for exceptionally high sums.

Duration of Suits.

10. The average duration of cases is stated thus for the two years:—

	1866.	1867.
Akolah...	41	47 days.
Mehkur...	35	26 „
East Berar...	65	28 „
Small Cause Court... ...	(contested cases)	7 „
	(uncontested do.)	6 „
	Total...	22·8 „

This average undoubtedly continues high when compared with that in some other parts of India; but when the amount of work that fell upon the Courts, where it is longest, is taken into account with the wide area of their jurisdictions, it may be questioned whether greater expedition would have been compatible with sufficient completeness of investigation. And, where business has not been excessive, there has been a satisfactory decrease in duration also.

Registration of Deeds.

11. The organization of a separate department for the registration of deeds, and other documents under the provisions of Act XX of 1866, has been authorized and completed during the year. It is to this agency that I especially trust, as some inducement to the people to refrain from unnecessary resort to Civil process. The experience of Colonel MAGNIAC, the Registrar General of the Central Provinces, under whose superintendence the establishments have been formed, has been of much benefit in expediting the measure.

Effect of New Stamp Act.

12. With respect to the effect of the New Stamp Act upon litigation, the Commissioner of West Berar gives his opinion as follows: —

" With respect to the enhanced scale of Stamp duty on plaints which came into force during 1867, the Deputy Commissioner of Akolah writes that he cannot perceive the change to have affected in any way the business of the Courts.

" The Deputy Commissioner of Mehkur believes, that the necessity of advancing a larger sum on the chance of recovering it from the defendant does tend to deter persons from suing. A petition was presented to me by the traders of Balapore urging that the high rate of Stamp duty diminished the number of suits, and that, consequently, the State gained nothing by the new schedule. But I am myself inclined to think that the only persons who are deterred by the enhanced costs are those who really cannot raise the money, all others believe that they will win, and therefore do not mind staking the costs on the issue of their suits."

The Officiating Commissioner of East Berar, however, appears to consider the operation of the new scale as exercising some real check upon the institution of suits. A wider generalization would be required before I would feel myself justified in pronouncing any positive opinion on the general question. But for reasons already given, I would certainly concur in the view that no stress can be laid upon the present returns as in any way showing the Act to be a hindrance to a free resort to our Courts in Berar.

Imprisonment for Debt.

13. Connected with the view taken in a previous para. concerning the excessive litigation in the province, is the question of the use or the abuse of the imprisonment for debt which is permitted by our Civil Procedure. The number of instances in which this process has been resorted to is thus shown:—

	Imprisoned for debt.		No in confinement at close of year.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
West Berar.....	589	542	85	25
East Berar.....	225	240	16	15
Total...	814	782	101	40

And from this it will be seen that the instructions issued for the discouragement (so far as might be possible within the law) of this mode of realization, have not had much effect as regards the number of processes taken out. But it is asserted that the terms of imprisonment have been considerably shorter, and that, in many cases, the duress has led to an early and full settlement of the debt. Not the less is it a matter of regret that creditors should avail themselves so frequently of this means of redress: especially as the proportion of decisions passed in favor of defendants is also noticeably small.

Execution of Decrees.

14. The statistics of the Province are generally incomplete so far as the record of execution of decrees is concerned; and measures have now been taken to supply this deficiency.

Suits pending at close of year.

15. The number of cases pending at the end of the year is slight when compared with the amount of work done, and shows in Akolah a marked improvement upon last year.

NUMBER PENDING.

	1866.	1867.
Akolah.....	541	351
Mehkur.....	3	2
Oomrawutttee.....	70	124
Woon.....	9	20
Total.....	623	497

Appellate Business.

16. The Appellate Business may be thus summarized. In Akolah the Deputy Commissioner, out of a total of 319 Appeals received on his file, disposed of 302; in Mehkur 52 were filed, and 51 were decided. The percentage of reversals was in both districts high, being 24 per cent. The average duration was 45 days in Akolah, and 21 in Mehkur. In East Berar, out of a total of 310 cases, two only were left undisposed of, the original orders being upheld in 213, and reversed in 62 (the remainder being otherwise modified.) The percentage of reversals therefore was 20 per cent.; the average duration was 45 days.

Appeals from Officers with full Powers.

17. Appeals from the decisions of all Officers with full powers were transferred by orders issued during the year, from the Deputy Commissioners to the Commissioners' Courts. - But this change did not come into force till the last quarter of 1867, when the Commissionership of West Berar was also opened. Mr. LYALL then disposed of 15 Regular and 50 Special Appeals, upholding the original orders in the former class, and reversing them in 17 per cent. only of the latter. The Commissioner of East Berar decided 64 Appeals, reversing the original order in 12 instances only, or 19 per cent. The duration in both these Courts was very high, being 99 days in West, and 174 in East, Berar. But the present Officers are not responsible for the previous delays at Ellichpore.

Special Appeals to Resident.

18. In the Resident's Court, the Civil Appeals have been as follows:—

Appeals preferred.	Orders upheld.	Reversed.	Rejected.
24	4	4	16

The litigants of Berar are hardly acquainted as yet with the nature or conditions of a special appeal, an ignorance which accounts for the large proportion of simple rejections.

General Remarks.

19. I would conclude this Section by submitting that, if the Civil work has increased to an extent which is hardly a satisfactory symptom in the state of ordinary commerce, yet the exertions of the Commission to meet it have kept pace with that increase to a degree highly creditable to their industry generally. And with regard to the quality of their work, Mr. LYALL, who has recently joined the province from the Officiating Commissionership of Nagpore, gives decided testimony in its favor, noting that it is no whit inferior to any that had fallen within his cognizance in adjacent Provinces, or in the North-West. The duration of cases certainly continues long ; and the Commissioners seem to allow that when a few changes in the location of some of the Courts has been rendered feasible by the growth of the Small Cause Court system, some reduction may be hoped for. But they deprecate any immediate pressure: and I have already implied my opinion that I would so far concur with them. It is further satisfactory to be able to note, that all the local Officers agree in marking a decided improvement, both in the capacity and the willingness of the Native Bar to conduct their cases through the Courts with honesty and clearness. Perhaps, the order passed during the year for the re-consideration of their sunnuds, and the consequent review of their position in the province, has contributed to quicken their sense of what is due to their clients.

SECTION II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of Offences.

20. The following table has been prepared showing the number of all offences committed in 1867, as compared with the previous year :—

YEAR.	Not cognizable by Police.	Cognizable by Police.	Total.
1866....., ...	2,104	4,160	6,264
1867....., ...	2,042	4,542	6,584
Difference	Decrease 62	Increase 382	Increase 320

A comparative table is also subjoined of the more heinous offences of the past four years:—

Cases.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
Murder	24	20	17	17
Attempts at murder ...	18	11	4	4
Murders in dacoitee ...	7	2	2	2
Do. in robbery ...	...	4	5	3
Dacoitee	198	37	19	34
Robbery	225	62	43	50
Total...	472	136	90	110

In 1867, therefore, there has been a slight increase both in dacoitee and robbery: but the value of the property lost by these two crimes is thus shown:—

Cases.	Stolen.			Recovered.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1865.	1866.	1867.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacoitee ...	11,115	12,764	11,272	610	984	2,477
Robbery ...	3,503	3,319	3,210	778	1,196	183
Total...	14,618	16,083	14,482	1,388	2,180	2,660
	(£1,461)	(£1,608)	(£1,448)	(£138)	(£218)	(£266)

Notwithstanding, therefore, the increase in the number of these crimes, the value of the property so stolen is less in 1867, than in 1865, or 1866; whilst the amount recovered has considerably increased.

Increase and Decrease of Crime.

21. What *general* increase in crime there has been, has occurred entirely in the East Berar Division, where 4,074 offences of all descriptions have been reported against 3,563 in 1866. It appears under the following heads:—

Cases.	1866.	1867.	Increase.
Thefts	1,780	1,983	203
Robbery and attempts ...	46	52	6
Dacoitee and do. ...	21	36	15
Criminal trespass	115	162	47
House-breaking by day ...	222	247	25
Disobedience of legal orders ...	81	124	43
Offences against Section 34, Act V of 1861	574	780	206
Total...	2,839	3,384	545

And decrease appears as follows:—

Cases.	1866.	1867.	Decrease.
Attempts at suicide ...	39	27	12
Causing miscarriage ...	22	13	9
Wrongful restraint ...	249	183	66
Assault	644	501	143
Mischief	122	92	30
House trespass by night ...	396	379	17
Riot	635	541	94
Total...	2,107	1,736	371

Value of Property stolen.

22. These figures do not seem to need much comment. And the subjoined return, showing as it does a large diminution in the value of property stolen, together with a slight increase in the percentage of recoveries, is also sufficient to tell its rate of progress without any further remark.

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1864 ...	4,02,520	55,679	13·8
1865 ...	1,64,415	35,217	21·4
1866 ...	2,01,150	59,341	29·
1867 ...	1,50,898	45,034	29·84

Ratio of Crime to Population.

23. The proportion which the number of offences reported bears to the present population of the Province is shown by the recent Census to be as follows:—One offence, of the class cognizable by the Police occurs to every 480 souls; one of those non-cognizable to every 1,067 souls: one offence of any kind to every 330 souls. I have not at hand means of comparing this proportion with those obtaining in other Provinces. But I would be disposed to think that it is numerically rather high: whilst, on the other hand, the character of the vast majority of offences in Berar is now of a very petty sort.

Stamp on petty complaints.

24. The decrease in the number of assaults is ascribed by the Inspector General of Police to the Section in the Stamp Act, which requires a stamp for summons in such cases. But the Commissioner of West Berar, seeming hardly to concur in this view, writes:—

"The imposition of stamp duty upon certain complaints to a Magistrate has worked no marked effect. In Akolah these complaints have increased, and though

they have decreased to some extent in Mehkur, yet this may have easily arisen from other causes. We can draw no safe deductions from the statistics of eight months, but my own opinion is that the tax would only bar complaints from the poorest class of the people. But this class is also the weakest, the least protected, and the most exposed to petty oppression ; it seems hardly just to deny such persons their remedy unless they pay a sum which is of consequence to them, though of no consequence to others who are better able to look after themselves."

I, however, conceive that the check, however slight, is sufficient to cause a moment's reflection, and so to arrest many charges of that extremely petty character which it is desirable to keep out of Court.

Distribution of Criminal Business.

25. The crime, thus described, was disposed of by the Courts in the following proportions :—

East Berar.	Commissioners.	Deputy Commissioners.	Asst. Commissioners.	Extra Assistant Commissioners.	Tehseeldars.
Number of Courts ...	1	2	7	4	11
Number of cases disposed of..	20	131	524	107	2,303
Number of convictions ...	20	58	353	88	1,677
Average number of cases per month	1·66	5·46	6·23	2·23	17·44
Percentage of acquittals ...	...	25·19	32·63	17·75	27·18
Average duration of cases ...	38 days.	14 days under Act. XV. 3 Days in ordinary cases.	4 days	6 days	1 day.
West Berar.					
Number of Courts ...	1	2	6 with full powers.	5 Subordinate Magistrates, 1st Class.	4 Subordinate Magistrates, 2nd Class.
Number of cases ...	6	57	310	751	2,246
Number of convictions ...	6	66	222	143	1,159
Average number per month..	·50	2·37	4·30	12·51	46·78
Percentage of acquittals ...	...	31·58	30·65	3·86	29·07
Average duration ...	38 days.	13 days.	9 days.	2 days.	3·5

The average duration is so low that I should be disposed to concur with Mr. Lyall's inference that "the Judges had scarcely allowed themselves sufficient time for the investigation of difficult cases," were it not, that the returns hardly show serious offences sufficiently separate from those petty complaints which can be disposed of easily and without delay. The percentage of acquittals being, on the total number of all offences, 21 per cent. in East, and 30 per cent. in West, Berar, has been satisfactorily low. The proportion of convictions to apprehensions has been in East Berar 72·16, and in West Berar 62·13 per cent., figures hardly varying from those shown last year.

Penal Results.

26. The sentences passed may be thus tabulated:—

Years.	Hanged.	Transported.	Imprisoned 7 to 5 years.	Do. 5 years.	Do. 3 years.	Do. 2 years.	Do. 1 year.	Do. under 6 months.	Fined.	Flogged.
1866. ...	2	6	7	8	16	107	154	1,580	3,619	100
1867. ...	10	12	20	42	36	139	157	1,764	4,420	112

From which table it will be seen that both in number of convictions, and severity of sentence, there has been a very material rise since last year.

The increase in the number of successful prosecutions is an unmixed good. But it may be doubted whether, as regards the longer terms of imprisonment inflicted, more leniency might not have been advantageously shown. Fine has been wisely and freely resorted to. Whipping can never be inflicted with such frequency as might perhaps be desired, until the restrictions imposed by the Act are so far lightened as to permit of its infliction on second convictions on *cognate* (as well as *identical*) charges, and on first convictions as an addition to, (and not only as a substitute for,) other penalties.

Detention of Witnesses.

27. The periods for which witnesses were detained are thus detailed:—

Districts.	No. of witnesses.	One day.	Two days.	Three days.	Four days.	Five days.	Over five days.
Akolah ...	5,000	4,951	41	7	...	...	1
Mehkur ...	1,579	1,495	59	12	13	...	...
Oomrawutee ...	5,754	4,824	575	197	72	10	76
Woon ...	1,724	1,319	219	109	45	19	13
Total...	14,057	12,589	894	325	130	29	90

And their early discharge affords evidence of a very creditable promptitude in the Courts.

Criminal Appeals.

28. The Statement of Criminal Appeals shows that this work was by no means heavy, but requires apparently no further comment:—

	Appeals to Commissioners.	Appeals to Depy. Commissioners.	Orders reversed by Commissioners.	Orders reversed by Depy. Commissioners.	Duration of Commissioners.	Duration of Deputy Commissioners.
West Berar ...	11	44	3	12	18 days	12 days
East Berar ...	42	21	10	9	...	...
Total...	53	65	13	21	...	...

To the Resident's Court 15 appeals were preferred, in four of which the original orders were reversed or modified, in the remainder, confirmed.

General Remarks.

29. The greater portion of this section consists this year of simple statistics, and the absence of any serious Criminal Annals is certainly no misfortune to the Province. Since November 1866, no dacoitee or crime has been even attributed to a Rahtore—an immunity from plunder at the hands of that tribe, we could scarcely have ventured on promising to the people in 1865. Dacoitee is no longer pursued on any organized system: and what occurs is in nearly all instances traceable to the Gipsy gangs of the Brinjarra tribe, or the grain-carriers of the country. On some of these gangs it has been thought advisable to quarter a Constable or two during their transit or stay in the country: and where this measure has been adopted, it is reported to have been successful. It is stated also by the Superintendent of the Oomrawuttee District, Lieutenant LANE, who has given much attention to the habits of this tribe, that they have acknowledged to him that their apprehension of discovery has led to some change of their custom in treating cases of witchcraft—in which superstition they still retain, according to their own accounts, a fatally strong belief. The "Dakan" or witch is now, it is hoped, more frequently spared; though it is alleged by the few members of the class, from whom these confessions are extracted, that compensation to those whom she may be believed* to have injured is exacted from her husband. No member of this tribe ever appeals to our Courts on any ground whatever; and the crimes committed by them are rendered most difficult of detection by the closeness with which each tandah, or encampment, holds together. It would be, however, unfair, as the Commissioner of West Berar has observed, to give a stereotyped character to a whole tribe which may be only borne out by the conduct of a few tandahs, or gangs. In illustration of this it should be stated that the plan, advocated in the report of last year by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, of taking measures to enlist their Naiks or headmen on the side of order, has been pursued with good effect. Their occupation as grain carriers cannot but be gradually cut away from them by the increased facilities offered by railways, and every new road for wheeled traffic. But much has been done to tempt them to settle down into a more orderly life. Already seventeen villages have been leased by them in the Woon District: 379 Naiks (or headmen) have been appointed Potails in their respective tandahs, with the same powers and responsibilities as Potails of villages: and three police posts, composed of Brinjarries only, have been posted in the Woon District on the principal ghats, (or passes down into the valley of Berar,) and are said to have proved trustworthy guards. If the same results accompany a continuance of this mode of treatment, it may be hoped that, two or three years hence, these Gypsies will have desisted from all violent crime in the province under our charge as entirely as the Rahtores have now abandoned it.

SECTION III.

POLICE.

General working of the Force.

30. The general working of the Police has continued eminently satisfactory, and reflects much credit on the Inspector General, Major MILLETT, who has also furnished a very lucid and concise report. The following tables may be extracted and speak well for the results of the year.

* The belief or suspicion is corroborated by an appeal to a "Bhugut," or witch-doctor; the doctor being previously tested by his power of prognosticating the sex of the young in a pregnant goat. If one "Bhugut" is proved false, another is consulted. The strangling of the witch (if doomed) devolves upon her husband. If he fails to execute the sentence, his property is confiscated.

Detection of Crime.

31. The detection of offences is thus shown:—

Offences.	Number admitted to have occurred.	Number brought to trial.	Percentage.
Cognizable.	4,542	3,233	71·18
Non-cognizable.....	2,042	2,038	99· 9
Total...	6,584	5,271	80·05

Of course, however, the percentage of non-cognizable offences does not materially affect the character of the force. The percentage in cognizable offences last year was 69·2.

Ratio of Convictions to Arrests.

32. The proportion of convictions to arrests (a still more telling test) is exhibited thus:—

Offences.	Arrests.	Convictions	Percentage.
Cognizable..... ...	6,474	4,595	70·97
Non-cognizable. ...	3,848	2,034	52·8
Total...	10,322	6,629	64·2

Besides the arrests in the above table, no less than 161 prisoners (in whose cases the decisions of the Courts had not been ascertained at the close of the year) have been excluded from the column of convictions above given. A fair proportion of these would swell slightly the percentage, but, even as the figures stand, they may be deemed to show a satisfactory advance.

Comparative Statement of Crime.

33. The table of comparison with last year is subjoined:—

Offences.	Percentage brought to trial.		Percentage of convictions to arrests.	
	1866.	1867.	1866.	1867.
Cognizable,,,, ...	69·2	71·18	63·	70·97
Non-cognizable. ...	98·9	99·9	45·	52·8
Total...	79·2	80·05	56·3	64·2

All persons arrested have been taken into the account whether discharged subsequently by the Police, or by the Magistrate.

Strength of the Police Force.

34. The total strength of the force is 2,546 of all grades, and this allows a policeman to every 6·8 square miles, and to every 855 of the population. For purposes of comparison it may be permitted to

quote that for the Punjaub in 1866, the proportion was one policeman to 736 souls; in the North-Western Provinces in 1865, one to 1,127; in Madras, one to 1,019; in Bengal, one to 1,513; in England and Wales, it is one to 902; and in Ireland, one to 420 souls.

Cost of Police.

35. The total cost has been Rupees 4,59,046, (45,904£): amounting to a rate of three annas four pie (or 5*d.*) on each head of the population. This rate in the Punjaub amounts to three annas two pie, (4¾*d.*): in Madras to two and half annas, (3¾*d.*): in Bengal to 1 anna ten pie, (2¾*d*): in England and Wales to two shillings. Of this cost, Rupees 57,000, (5,700£,) or nearly 12½ per cent., was borne by the Municipal Fund, the remainder falling upon the Revenue.

Conduct of the Police.

36. The conduct of the force is reported good, and the report is confirmed by the Deputy Commissioners. The punishments inflicted on members of the force are thus tabulated and support this impression:—

Grades.	Punishments of the Police by their own Officers.									Punishment of the Police by Judicial Officers, under Act. V of 1861, & the Penal Code.			
	Extra Drill.	Suspension.	Reduction.	Dismissal.	Fine.	Amount of fine. Rs.	A.	P.	Sanctioned strength of each grade.	Imprisonment with fine.	Imprisonment without fine.	Fine only.	Total.
Inspectors	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Chief Constables	...	9	10	5	47	560	15	9	86	1	...	...	1
Head Constables	6	15	45	12	86	362	14	2	298	2	3	3	8
Constables—Foot	200	31	124	162	524	756	12	7	2,088	13	37	14	64
Camel Sowars	6	1	...	2	10	52	7	7	40	...	...	...	...
Total	212	57	180	181	667	1,733	12	1	2,524	16	40	17	73

Police Schools.

37. Police Schools were established during the year at the head-quarters of each district, and books, slates, mats, &c., were purchased out of a sum of Rs. 340, which remained on the abolition of the Treasure Escort Establishment, (referred to in former Annual Reports,) from the fees paid by the remitters of specie. Police School-rooms have been built only at Oomrawuttee and Akolah.

Instructors in the Schools.

38. At each head-quarters station a Chief Constable and a Head Constable, selected for their superior knowledge of the Codes and Police Regulations, are, when available from other duties, employed as Instructors in the schools. As, however, these officers have constantly been called away on other duties, and as the number of men able to attend the schools has generally been very small, the progress made in the instructions of these adult scholars has not been marked.

Improvement generally in the knowledge of their duties on part of the Police.

39. Still from Major MILLETT's own observations, and the expressed opinions of many of the Magistrates in the province, it is believed, that without having yet reaped much benefit from the organization of the District Police Schools, the officers and men of the Force have improved in the knowledge and execution of their duties.

Resignations.

40. Resignations during the last three years have been numerous, and have been attributed to the incessant round of duty required of the force. Some re-distribution of duties has, therefore, been recommended, and will probably be carried out.

In 1865,	289 resigned	out of a force of	2,376.
,, 1866,	329 do.	do.	2,421.
,, 1867,	343 do.	do.	2,524.

Another reason for this is to be found in the fact that too many of the men are natives of Hindostan, who serve for a few years, and then desire to return with their savings. District Superintendents exert themselves to obtain recruits in Berar, but with less success than could be desired.

SECTION IV.

JAILS.

Progress of Jail Buildings.

41. There are two great drawbacks still to be recorded, in the want of sufficient accommodation in the smaller, and the non-completion of the larger, Jails. The latter will soon disappear, as the Jail at Akolah, which will contain 500 prisoners, is all but finished; while that at Oomrawuttee, which will hold 350 prisoners, is in a very forward state, two-thirds of the work of building having been completed about three months ago.

Accommodation for Prisoners.

42. The accommodation at the remaining Stations, Booldanah, Janiphul, and Ellichpoor, is of a temporary nature, and kept in as good a state as possible: but as soon as funds can be made available, it will certainly be expedient to construct new Lock-ups at these places.

Health of Prisoners.

Mehkur ...	·002
Akolah ...	1·32
Oomrawuttee	3·42
Woon ...	4·24

43. Yet the sick rate, as shown in the margin, has been extremely low in all Jails, the average number of sick in hospital during the year being only 23·41, or less than three per cent. of the daily average of prisoners in confinement, and though 20 deaths took place, it has happened that all of them occurred in the Oomrawuttee and Akolah Jails. That even in those Jails, therefore, where the accommodation is least conducive to health, the Officers in charge have busied themselves in making as good sanitary arrangements as were feasible, may safely be asserted. It may also be assumed that out-door labour, and good and ample diet, have had much to do with so favorable a bill of health.

Jail Establishments.

44. Another drawback removed during this year has been noted by the Inspector of Jails, *viz.*, that the Establishments at each Jail and Lock-up were not sufficient for the maintenance of proper discipline. The proposals submitted on this subject by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE having received the sanction of the Government of India, the only remark that need be made in connection therewith is, that notwithstanding the insufficieny

of the Establishments, the prisoners were well behaved, or breaches of rules were not brought to notice: seeing that the number of punishments inflicted for breaches of Jail discipline was not more than 91.

Daily average and cost of Prisoners.

45. The daily average of prisoners in confinement during 1866 was 856, at an average cost to the State of Rupees 94-3-0 each. In 1867, the daily average increased to 879, the cost per man being put down at Rupees 81-11-9. The total cost of maintenance amounted to Rupees 71,846-4-4. If from this sum be deducted the estimated value of prison labour on roads and buildings, and the profits arising from Jail manufactures, then the average cost per prisoner to the State may be set down at Rupees 42-14-7.

Value of Prison Labour.

46. The value of prison labour employed on roads, buildings, &c., has been estimated at Rupees 31,312-11-0, calculating at the rate of 3 annas per diem for each man, which may be considered a fair rate of calculation for *enforced* labour in Berar.

Jail Manufactures.

47. In the way of manufactures little has as yet been achieved, though at Akolah and Oomrawuttee, when the Jails under construction shall have been completed, it will be possible to do more than has hitherto been found practicable in unfinished buildings.

Education of Prisoners.

48. With regard to education, other than industrial, of adult convicts, nothing in this direction has really been attempted yet. A beginning, however, will be made, and has already been ordered. The returns show that 25 (out of 880) prisoners can read and write, and that six are well educated; but that all these men were educated before they were convicted. If these figures be correct, they speak strongly of the ignorance of our criminal population.

Accommodation for Juvenile Prisoners.

49. Separate accommodation is arranged for juvenile prisoners in the new Jails at Akolah and Oomrawuttee, and their education will not be lost sight of. Hitherto it is satisfactory to observe that very few offenders of this class have been received into our Jails.

The following statistical information may be added without any special remark:—

Detail of Prisoners.

50. Two thousand prisoners were admitted during the year 1867-68, which expired on the 31st March: 755 were remaining under confinement from the previous year, and besides these, 197 were received from Jails outside of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Of the above, making a Jail population of 2,775, there were—

Released by acquittal, expiry of sentence, or payment of fine ...	1,842
Transferred to Lunatic Asylums	2
Escaped	7
Died	20
Executed	5
Transferred or transported	216

General Remarks.

51. The further details, prescribed by the Calcutta Statistical Committee, are fully given in the Report by the Inspector, Dr. ABBOTT, but do not seem to require repetition or recapitulation in this place. Briefly, it may be recorded that this is the first year of any real

departmental organization in this department, and that the Inspector seems to have effected an excellent start, notwithstanding the difficulties caused by the absence of any completed Jails, and a consequently unavoidable system of out-door labour upon their construction.

CHAPTER II.

REVENUE.

SECTION I.

LAND TAX.

Land Revenue.

52. The balance sheet of the Province presents this year again, with the exception of nominal arrears, an almost complete blank. The Land Revenue of 43,68,723 Rupees, (436,872£,) has been realized from a population in which the agricultural class numbers at most 450,000 souls in adult males, not only without any defalcations worthy of mention, but even without the issue of a single distraint. This result certainly argues a good Revenue administration, especially when it is also remembered that the close of the official year in March, leaves but little time for the realization of the second instalment, which only falls due in that month. The following table will also show that there has been no falling off, but an increase, in the demand as compared with that of last year:—

Districts.		1866-67.			1867-68.			Increase.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
West Berar ...	Akolah ...	17,74,071	12	7	18,51,342	9	5	61,765	0	7
	Mehkur ...	6,62,712	3	4	6,47,206	7	1			
East Berar ...	Oomrawuttee ...	13,88,653	10	5	6,16,353	11	4	1,17,612	5	8
	Ellichpoor ...				8,89,912	4	9			
	Woon ...	4,17,045	1	10	4,38,983	12	5	21,938	10	7
	Total...	42,42,482	12	2	44,43,798	13	0	2,01,316	0	10
		(424,248£)			(444,379£)			(20,131£)		

Causes of increase.

53. This rise is due in the first instance to increased cultivation; and in the second instance, to the advance made in the introduction of the new Survey Assessment throughout West Berar. The rise in Woon is owing to new leases issued under the Waste Land Rules promulgated in 1865.

Cultivated Area.

54. The total land under cultivation in the two years is thus shown:—

Districts.		1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
West Berar ...	Akolah ...	14,14,693	17,07,556	2,75,169
	Mehkur ...	8,93,064	8,75,370	
East Berar ...	Oomrawuttee ...	14,28,647	7,08,008	93,590
	Ellichpoor ...		8,14,229	
	Woon ...	6,96,433	7,46,388	49,955
	Total ...	44,32,837	48,51,551	4,18,714

The proportion of cultivated area to waste was, therefore, 100 to 125 acres, or 44·4 per cent. From this table, it is also apparent that, large as the revenue demand at first glance seems, its average falls considerably short of one Rupee for each acre under cultivation.

Difficulties of Peasant Proprietors.

55. Strongly as these satisfactory results tell in favour of direct collections and small tenures, yet one or two facts deserve careful record this year on the *per contra* side. It is well remarked by Mr. Lyall, that "the main difficulty in managing a tenantry paying rent immediately to the State is how to give them the ample time which they require for selling their crops to the best advantage without risking the security of the Government Revenue. When a peasant proprietor gets into difficulties, he has only his crop to meet demands, public or private, and if the public creditor does not assert his lien on the crop, the private creditor will do so. This is the reason why the Government demands cannot be postponed until the time when the cultivator can have sold his produce, although the earlier demand often forces a ruinous sale; and in fact, the rent is still too often advanced on heavy interest by the banker to the peasant, because the Government cannot wait." It was a consideration of this sort that in part caused the concern with which, in the preceding chapter, I have viewed the excessive litigation in the Akolah District. And, notwithstanding the absence of any balances, all the local reports concur in asserting that an exceptionally good harvest alone saved the ryots from serious straits during the early months of 1868, and that much of the jewelry on which they had expended their abnormal profits of late years has now left their hands. Again, the proportion borne by the area under cultivation to the number of hands to cultivate it, is not less than 10 acres to one male adult; and though bearing in mind how much women assist in the agriculture of this country, yet I cannot but consider this very high. Major Allardyce, in noting the slight decrease that appears in his District only, truly remarks, that even now the ryot would do better if he had less land but paid more attention to the cleaning of it. Some indications of a similar slight diminution have more recently been observed in the Akolah District also. And, lastly, in reviewing the general prosperity of the year, it must not be lost sight of that, (in Colonel Stubbs' words):—"A great fall in the price of cotton occurred at the period when the first instalment of Revenue became due, and cultivators who saved cotton when high prices prevailed, and when they were obliged to give high prices to labourers and others, sold their produce at considerable losses to themselves. In previous years, the cotton traders were the losers; but in the present year, it happened, as a rule, that they purchased the cotton when prices fell, and it was not till the cotton had left the cultivators' hands that prices rose again."

Prosperity of the Province.

56. Still, whilst recording these drawbacks, I would also add my own opinion that many of them are of a quite transitory character, and give no cause for any apprehension for the future. Whilst the lightness and evenness of the new assessment, coupled with the readiness with which, even in spite of some difficulties, it has been paid this year, give good earnest of a prosperity that will last.

State of the Crops.

57. The crops are reported as having, in West Berar, been exceptionally good; in East Berar, as having been slightly injured by unseasonable rains. The register of the rain-fall during the year shows the subjoined results:—

Districts.	1866-67. Inches.	1867-68. Inches.
Akolah... ...	10—24 Cents.	21—03 Cents.
Mehkur... ...	15—88 „	37—84 „
Oomrawuttee...	24—14 „	47—42 „
Ellichpoor...		42—76 „
Woon... ...	22—77 „	54—94 „
Average for the Province...	17—19 „	37—97 „

In the Mehkur District, the rain was abnormally heavy: and indeed, generally, it is stated that though much above the usual average, it fell so unequally, and at such untimely seasons, as not to have been of so much benefit as might have been expected.

Distribution of the Crops.

58. The distribution of the crops has been thus calculated for the whole Province:—Cotton occupied 27 per cent.: Jowarree and other cereals, dry crops, and oil seeds, 71 per cent.; Garden cultivation, 2 per cent.

Price of Produce.

59. The average price of produce for the past few years is subjoined:—

Years.		Cotton.	Wheat.	Jowaree.	Gram.
Average per Rupee.	From 1850 to 1861...	11½ lbs	62 lbs.	111 lbs.	82 lbs.
	1865...	3½ „	22 „	30 „	24 „
	1866...	3½ „	18 „	30 „	18 „
	1867...	4 „	20 „	44 „	22 „
	1868...	5½ „	32 „	58 „	32 „

From which table, it will be seen that the fall in cotton has been accompanied by a fall in all other articles of staple consumption.

Re-distribution of the Province.

60. In conclusion of this branch of the subject, it may be mentioned that the District of Ellichpoor was demarcated during the month of December last, receiving from Oomrawuttee an area of 3,200 square miles, containing 1,264 villages, and realizing a Revenue of 8,87,758 Rupees, (88,775£); and from Akolah, 72 villages, with an area of

250 square miles, and a Revenue of 1,02,071 Rupees, (10,207£.) Shortly afterwards in December last, the sub-division of Bassim was similarly marked off in West Berar, receiving from the Mehkur District, the talook of Bassim, with the Pergunnahs of Wakud, and Rissode, with a Revenue of Rupees 1,64,000, (16,400£,) and an area of 1,000 square miles; and, from the Woon District, the Talook of Poosud, with an area of 1,278 square miles, and a Revenue of Rupees 1,29,962, (12,996£.) At the same time, the Mulcapoor Talook was added to the Mehkur District, the head-quarters of which were accordingly shifted westwards to Booldanah, whilst the designation of the District was changed from Mehkur to Booldanah. These changes and boundaries have received the approval of the Supreme Government: and the Divisions and Districts now stand as follows:—

Divisions.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Revenue.	Population.
			Rupees.	
East Berar	Ellichpoor... ...	3,450	8,71,712	2,231,565
	Oomrawuttee... ...	1,835	5,81,311	
	Woon... ...	4,597	3,10,780	
West Berar	Akolah... ...	2,441	15,19,060	
	Booldanah... ...	2,715	8,15,488	
	Bassim... ...	2,296	2,75,456	
	Total...	17,334	43,73,807	
			(437,380£)	

When the total revenue, area, and population of the present Bassim sub-division are considered, it may be feared whether the present arrangement, by which its superintendence is entrusted to a single Assistant Commissioner, (assisted only by the Office of a Deputy Commissioner, and a District Superintendent of Police), will long continue sufficient for the wants of the place. The figures shown in this section would certainly seem to warrant the division of the province into six non-regulation districts; and a proposal to that effect will probably be found necessary as soon as the position of Bassim as an independent charge has been realized by the people, and the attention of the Government has been more closely brought by the exertions of the Officers there posted to the requirements of that, hitherto seldom visited, part of the province.

Progress of Revised Settlement.

61. The rate at which the revised Settlement has been advanced, has continued much the same as in previous years. Three and-a-half measuring, and one and-a-half classing Establishments have been at work during the season; and each Establishment numbers from 20 to 25 men. Each is under an English Officer, who personally tested on an average 7·58 per cent. of the area gone over by his employés. The cost of measurement averages As. 2 Pies 11 (about 4¼ pence) per acre, and of classification Pies 11¾ (or about 1½ pence) per acre. The general result is a considerable increase in the measured area over last year, 661,545 acres having been measured against 376,110 in 1866-67: and a decrease in the classification, 573,476 acres having been classed against 939,048 last year. The rate of working, however, throughout the Establishments has remained at the usual standard. The total certainly shows well both in quantity of work, and in the cheapness of its cost.

Average Cost of Measurement and Classification.

Increase to Survey Staff.

62. But as, notwithstanding the industry of the Officers concerned, it was apparent that, at the present rate of progress, the Settlement would hardly be completed in one portion of the Province before its term would have expired in another; Sir Richard Temple, during the year, submitted to the Supreme Government the advisability of some accession

being allowed to the strength of the department. It was urged, moreover, that, as the advance of the measure brings to light so many unfair inequalities (telling in almost as many instances against the ryots as for them, and springing from abuse of influence on the part of village officials) its extension as rapidly as possible is necessary, as a simple act of justice to a large number of the cultivators. The result has been that sanction has been accorded to an addition to the staff, of one Deputy Superintendent, three Assistant Superintendents, two Supernumerary Assistant Superintendents, with eventually five measuring parties; and the selection of qualified men is now in course of being carried out in co-operation with the Bombay Government. Fortunately, also, certain settlements in the Bombay Territory are on the eve of completion, and thus afford a body from which employés already trained can be drawn.

Boundary marks.

63. It is to be regretted that an increase of cost is shown this year, on account of boundary marks, to the extent of Rupees 26,845 (2,684£.) The way in which this has come about is thus accurately described by Major ELPHINSTONE:—"During the previous year, the boundary marks were put up by the ryots who received four annas (six pence) for each earthen mound. As great difficulty was experienced in getting the ryots to do the work, it was found necessary last year to have recourse to Contractors. Tenders were called for, but only one Contractor came forward. Although the rate at which he offered to do the work was high, *viz.*, 1 Rupee 5 Annas (or 2*s.* 7½*d.*) per mound, the tender had to be accepted, as there was no other means of getting the work done. The above increase refers to boundary marks in waste lands only, the marks in cultivated land being paid for by the cultivators themselves." Unfortunately, therefore, it must be added that the ryots also in many instances suffered from the far too expensive rate at which the contract had been leased out. The system had not been in operation many months before it was ended by the Resident: and the marks are now set up again, with the assistance of the District Officers, at an average cost which is reported not to exceed six annas (or nine pence) a-piece.

Adjustment of Boundary Disputes.

64. As the Settlement reached the southern boundary of the province, the land disputes amongst the villages on the frontier between His Highness the Nizam's Dominions and Berar Territory were found to be so numerous, as to require the services of an Officer for their settlement only. The irregular serrated nature of the line was also found frequently to give rise to awkward questions of jurisdiction, and opportunity to crime. On these grounds, a proposal to depute a special Officer to its rectification received the approval of His Excellency in Council during the year under report; and Mr. HOBSON has now been engaged on this duty since the 9th March last.

Total cost and profit of Survey.

65. The total cost of the Survey during the Survey year ending 31st October 1867, has been Rupees 1,62,190, (16,219£,) and the increase to the Revenue hitherto resulting from its operations has been Rupees 1,67,461, (16,746£.)

Record of rights in land.

66. The question of the rules under which a more complete and authoritative record of rights than is obtained on the Bombay system of Settlement, should be framed in Berar, has not yet been determined in sufficient detail to enable all officers to start upon the measure wherever the Settlement is in progress. But a commencement has been made, though several points of much importance in the matter are still under reference or consideration, and require settlement before the wishes of the Government of India can be carried out universally.

Progress of Enam Enquiry.

67: The Enam enquiry has made satisfactory progress during the year, and is now reported to be on the verge of a conclusion. Its results for 1867-68 are thus shown:—

		Number.	Acres.	Value of Claim.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
West Berar...	Land Claims ...	1,845	30,134	36,076	0	0
	Integral villages ...	7	10,696	2,665	12	0
	Money Claims ...	36	.....	21,096	5	1
	Total...	1,888	40,830	59,838	1	1
East Berar ...	Land Claims ...	1,658	40,966½	34,132	9	0
	Integral villages ...	10	9,005	3,079	15	6
	Money Claims ...	33	.....	660	7	0
	Total...	1,701	49,971½	37,872	15	6

An out-turn of work which may be deemed creditable to the two Extra Assistant Commissioners, who have been specially employed upon it.

Village Police Cess.

68. Eighteen months ago, the imposition of a cess upon the Revenue of one anna in the rupee was ordered for the maintenance of the Village Police. The cess, being for the revival of an old and much required institution, has been cheerfully paid. But as in very many instances, the amount so realized proved to be in excess of what was needed, the sanctioned rate has been adopted as a maximum: but where less than the rate is sufficient to allow five Rupees a month for each Jaglia or Chowkedar employed, more is not collected than is necessary to ensure that amount of pay. The figures of preceding sections, as well as the concurring testimony of local Authorities, prove this body to have been a most useful adjunct, both for the prevention and the detection of crime. Care has been taken to enlist for this service men who belong to the caste and class on whom the duty of village service formerly fell by way of inheritance; but in those days, for very precarious and varying remuneration. The following table shows the number of men engaged, and their cost in each District:—

Districts.		No. of villages.	No. of Jaglias.	Total cost.	Average pay.
				Rupees.	Rupees.
West Berar	Akolah ...	704	941	52,979	56
	Mehkur, Bassim ...	1,203	752	39,024	52
East Berar	Ellichpoor ...	647	987	50,723	51
	Oomrawuttee ...	550	756	36,464	48
	Woon ...	1,048	595	21,364	35

Village Expenses.

69. The village expenses, which are not included in the net rental previously shown, amounted to Rupees 6,48,304, (64,830£); or to about 14·88 per cent. They constitute the pay and pensions given to the Village and Pergunnah officials, (Deshmooks, Deshpandyas, Potels,

and Putwarries); when they are added to the account with the Educational, Road, and Jaglia cesses, it will be seen that 20 per cent. must be added to the Survey assessment before the real incidence of the Land Tax on the cultivator is fairly stated. But it will be also seen that even with this addition, it does not exceed a rent of Rupee 1-2-0 (2 shillings 3*d.*) per acre.

SECTION II.

OTHER TAXES.—EXCISE—SALT, &c.

Excise Duties.

70. The receipts by sale of the monopolies in vend of country spirits reached the very large total of Rupees 8,71,464-7-2, (87,146£,) against a total in the preceding year of Rupees 10,71,372, (107,137£,) and in 1865-66, of Rupees 7,95,741, (79,574£.) The decrease in the present year will not probably be considered as a point much to be regretted.

Present System of Excise.

71. The inadvisability of permitting any sudden fall of Revenue in a province held upon the tenure of the Assigned Districts; the contiguity of Berar to the Hyderabad Dominions and the opportunities for smuggling that might thus arise; and the fact that, in spite of the largeness of this item of our revenue, yet the people are not, as a rule, addicted to intoxicating habits; were all points which induced Sir RICHARD TEMPLE to abandon any idea of substituting what is known as the Sudder Distillery Plan (*i. e*, the levy of a Still-head duty at a limited number of protected Distilleries) for the present system of excise. But a precaution has been taken to prevent any excessive competition amongst the bidders for the various monopolies, which will perhaps suffice to check the tendency to foster immorality sometimes imputed to the system, and which the very great rise during 1866-67, appeared in some degree to warrant. The Deputy Commissioners have been empowered (subject to appeal) to fix a limit to the number of retail shops set up by the contractors in any place where they may deem their interference called for, and the auctions are held subject to such limitation. It is possible that a firm, yet judicious use of this power may lead to a slight decrease again in this branch of revenue: but it will obviously serve to protect the people against unnecessary facilities to drink being offered to them.

European Liquors.

72. The only other point worth noting under this head is the extent to which liquors manufactured on the European system seem to be supplanting country spirits. The sale of six licenses to sell such liquor realized in the Akolah District the sum of Rupees 7,705, (770£.)

Outstanding Balances.

73. The balances stood as follows at the close of the year:—in East Berar, Rupees 2,645-11-6, (264£); in West Berar, *Nil.*

Salt Revenue.

74. Under the head of Customs, a large increase (Rupees 1,61,697) (16.169£) of Revenue, will be observed. The sanction of the Government of India was received to the inclusion of Berar within the Salt Circle of the Central Provinces at the close of June 1867. No valid reason appeared to exist why its people should be exempted from a tax which recent circumstances had rendered them even better able to meet than their neighbours, who were paying it without complaint. On these, and on some other grounds, the tax was imposed, but upon the understanding that the total levy, inclusive of what is taken at the manufacturing

pans in Bombay, should not exceed 3 Rupees per maund. The provisions of Act VII of 1864 were, at the same time, made applicable to the districts for the legalization of the measure.

Salt Customs arrangements.

75. The position of the various posts was fixed, and their occupants had reached them during the first half of October: and the line has been in working order since the 15th of that month. When it is considered that every preliminary arrangement had to be made; that much of the country is of the wildest description and still unsurveyed; and that the months between the date of sanction and the date of opening the line constitute the rainy season in Berar; it may fairly be submitted that this betokened much promptitude and energy in the department.

Cost of Customs Establishments.

76. The Resident gave provisional sanction to an Establishment at Rupees 1,38,120 (13,812£) per annum, until a detailed report could be furnished. The full schedule, which has lately received the approval of the Supreme Government, shows a cost of Rupees 1,44,534 (14,453£) per annum, or only Rupees 6,414 in excess of the original estimate.

Extent of the Customs Cordon.

77. The total length of the line is 334 miles, along which there are 220 closed posts, the patrolling between which is superintended or performed by 17 employés of different grades. A strip of land, 30 feet wide, has been made over to the department for the connection of these posts with each other. In parts of the southern line, it was found necessary to supply the Patrols with arms against the attack of wild animals.

Probable abolition of the present Double Line.

78. It was hoped, in the first instance, that the only cost, involved to the State in the creation of this line, would be the removal of the cordon at present drawn along the border of the Central Provinces to the parallel borders of Berar. And there can be no doubt that within a brief period this is all that will be necessary. But, some inkling of the intentions of Government having reached the ears of the trade in Bombay, the consequence was that the imports into Berar rose from 957 maunds in July, to 33,473 maunds in August, and 60,693 in September last. It is obvious that the withdrawal of the old line would have enabled the whole of these and other accumulations to be poured on into the Central Provinces without having paid any duty at all, and that the revenues of that Administration would have suffered accordingly. The temporary maintenance of both lines appeared to be the only sufficient mode of meeting this difficulty; but it obviously will not be required for any length of time. It should be further mentioned that, in the interests of Berar also, certain supplementary internal cordons were established in order to defeat the evasion of duty by these accumulations. And the Commissioner of East Berar reports that not less than Rupees 42,780, (4,278£,) have been already realized through their agency between Oomrawuttee and Budnaira alone. It may be perhaps expected, therefore, that it will be in our power to abolish the double line before the close of the current year.

The Indigenous Salt.

79. The manufacture of the indigenous salt of the province, known as Bhooskee, and produced from saline wells, has ceased. It is described by the Commissioner of Customs as perhaps the worst salt made for open sale in all India: and this is a presumably correct account of what it had sunk to, since the opening of the railway line to the seaboard. But, in fact, it only required skilful manipulation to be produced of excellent quality. The processes, however, to which it had to be subjected, cost so much time and money that it could not possibly compete with the sea-salt when railway communication had been once opened. It had begun, therefore, practically to disappear from the market, before the leases for its manufacture were withdrawn.

The Lonar Saline Lake.

80. A noticeable item of revenue under this head is derived from the Lonar lake, a sheet of water of a peculiar character which does not yield alimentary salt, but a carbonate of soda used in the manufacture of soap and glass, and which had been leased out to a contractor for a term of three years now on the point of expiring. This contract will be renewed.*

Berar Opium.

81. Permission has been obtained to the export of any opium grown in Berar to the sea-board of Bombay, subject in that Presidency to the same restrictions and duty, as is levied upon that grown in Malwa. The opium of Berar bears an excellent reputation in the ordinary market; and it is believed that it will be well able to bear the further duty of 100 Rupees (10£) per chest, which will be laid upon it as it leaves the province. This removal of the prohibition which has hitherto lain against its export is delayed until the preliminary arrangements for taking the duty are reported complete.

Stamps.

82. The income from Stamps is thus shown in comparison with that of last year:—

Divisions.	1866-67.			1867-68.			Increase.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
West Berar...	1,40,774	12	9	1,83,591	0	0	42,816	3	3
East Berar ...	1,50,544	7	0	2,05,832	14	6	55,288	7	6
Total...	2,91,319	3	9	3,89,423	14	6	98,104	10	9
	(29,131£)			(38,942£)			(9,810£)		

But the increase lies entirely in the sale of Judicial Stamps. That of Bill and Receipt Stamps continues small.

---

* The following account of this singular geological phenomenon is extracted from the summary of the Geology of Southern India, contained in the 9th volume, (New Series,) of the Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society, and may not be devoid of interest :—

"This singular cavity, which is nearly circular, about three or four miles in circumference, and 500 feet in depth, will remind the geological student of the extinct crater now occupied by the Lake of Zemunder Maar in the Eifel, and the Meerfelder Maar which is supposed to have been caused by the discharge of an immense volume of gas. The sides of the cavity are covered with a tiger jungle; the bottom occupied by a small lake of greenish saline water fringed by dwarf date trees growing on a flat muddy shore. The water of the lake is chiefly supplied by springs, both sweet and saline, which rise from its bottom. Two streamlets run into it from the margin, and its volume is much increased by the rains when it is ten to twelve feet deep; in the dry weather its depth is not above from two to five feet. Underneath the layer of black mud at the bottom of the lake, one of salt two or three inches thick forms, consisting, according to MALCOLMSON, of;

Carbonic Acid.....	38·0
Soda.....	40·9
Water.....	20·6
Insoluble matter.....	0·5
	100·0

and a trace of a sulphate nearly corresponding with that of the trona or striated soda from the Lakes of the Fezzan, The water has a specific gravity of 1,027·65. It contains in 1,000 grains.

Mur. Soda.....	29·0	
Sesquicarb Soda.....	4·2	nearly.
Sulph. Soda.....	0·1	

Also a little potash.

Although the mud is strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, the water has no unpleasant smell, and is clear. The salt produced is often striated and laminated in a beautiful manner, and of various colours. The natives often cut it into ornaments."

It has been cited (by MALCOLMSON) as "the only instance of a volcanic outburst discovered in an immense volcanic region, about the centre of which the lake is situate: but from the absence both of any streams of Lava, and of the quâquâversal dip which attends craters of elevation, the above writer (Captain NEWBOLD) inclines to believe it to have been occasioned by subsidence, like the Vol del Bove, or by a great gaseous extrication.

SECTION III.

TOTAL REVENUES.

Gross Revenues.

83. The gross Revenues of the Province realized are thus contrasted with those of 1866-67:—

	1866-67.			1867-68.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue	41,57,894	2	0	13,54,338	14	0	1,96,444	12	0	.....	...	...
Forest	63,161	10	3	53,904	7	1	.....	...	...	9,257	3	2
Abkarry	11,61,046	14	8	8,71,765	7	8	.....	...	...	2,89,281	7	0
Total	53,82,102	10	11	52,80,008	12	9	1,96,444	12	0	2,98,538	10	2
Customs	.....	...	..	1,61,697	5	2	1,61,697	5	2	.....	...	...
Salt	12,171	8	0	11,614	0	0	.....	...	...	557	8	0
Stamps.....	2,61,876	8	9	3,47,988	6	6	86,111	13	9	.....	...	...
Law and Justice ...	42,701	13	9	47,274	10	11	4,572	13	2	.....	...	...
Police	20,326	11	8	34,814	1	9	14,487	6	1	.....	...	...
Public Works	18,377	11	2	91,062	15	6	72,685	4	4	.....	...	...
Miscellaneous	34,200	7	9	22,163	6	9	.....	...	...	12,037	1	0
Interest.	2,417	3	0	1,632	3	11	.....	...	...	784	15	1
Education..	.....	...	...	5,181	9	2	5,181	9	2	.....	...	...
Total	3,92,072	0	1	7,23,428	11	8	3,44,736	3	8	13,379	8	1
Grand Total ...	57,74,174	11	0	60,03,437	8	5	5,41,181	0	8	3,11,918	2	3
	(577,417£)			(600,343£)			(54,118£)			(31,191£)		
Local Funds	3,54,279	15	5	7,08,815	8	9	3,54,535	9	4	.....	...	...
Village Expenses....	6,34,899	12	2	6,48,304	3	11	13,404	7	9	.....	...	...
Total...	9,89,179	11	7	13,57,119	12	8	3,67,940	1	1	.....	...	...
	(98,917£)			(135,711£)			(36,794£)					

Increase of Revenue.

84. This exhibits an increase in Government Revenue of Rupees 2,29,262-13-5, (22,926£,) or 3·97 per cent. As in 1860-61, the Revenue was estimated at 32 Lacs, (320,000£), the progress of the Province in all branches alike has been certainly well worthy of remark.

CHAPTER III.

EDUCATION.

Progress of Education.

85. The results shown in the reports on the progress of education during the year appear very satisfactory, and are creditable to the Director of Public Instruction and his Assistants. The District Officers have also busied themselves in promoting the objects of the Educational Department, which it will be remembered was first organized as recently as June 1867.

Increase of Schools, &c.

86. There has been an increase during the year—

Of the schools ... from 147 to 224, or 52·4 per cent.
Of the pupils ... from 6,644 to 9,327, or 40·38 per cent.

And of the students of the several languages—

From 1,030 to 1,540, or 49·5 per cent. in English.
From 5,767 to 7,846, or 36 per cent. in Marathi.
From 423 to 760, or 79·6 per cent. in Elementary Sanskrit.
From 877 to 1,449, or 65·2 per cent. in Hindustani.

Lower Class Schools.

87. In the last report it was mentioned that an increase of lower class education seemed to be the chief want. Accordingly, 62 new lower class schools, and 15 girls' schools, have been opened mainly through the means afforded by the introduction at the end of the year of an Educational Cess of one per cent. on the Land Revenue. How much still remains to be done may be seen from the fact that according to the figures elicited by the recent Census, there was at the end of the year under review, only one school to nearly every 10,000 of the population, or to every 77 square miles of area: while on our school registers, we find only a little more than four units to every *mille* of the population.

Other Schools and Scale of Instruction.

88. It is obvious then, that our future efforts should be chiefly directed to multiply the number of lower class schools. Twenty-one schools of this class have been so far improved during the year as to be elevated to the rank of middle class schools, which have consequently increased from 23 to 44, with an average registered attendance in each of 82 pupils, and an average daily attendance for the year of 68. The 163 village school registers show a like average of more than 30 boys to each school, with an average daily attendance of 27. These averages in the two high schools at Akolah and Oomrawuttee stand at 84 and 72. In regard to calibre, I gather that the schools in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, classed under the three heads just mentioned, may fairly be placed on a par with what used to be known in the Central Provinces as Zillah, Town, and Village schools: the scale of instruction pursued ascending from the common requirements of reading, writing, and simple arithmetic in the lowest description of school, to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University in the highest.

Village Schools.

89. It must be noted that here, as has been found expedient elsewhere, the executive charge of the village schools has been placed in the hands of the District Officers, whose influence is thus directly enlisted in diffusing education among the masses, while indirectly it aids in many ways the aims of the special Officers of the Educational Department, charged with the administration of the higher class schools, and the duty of supervising and ministering to all educational agencies in the province. Among these it is doubtful whether, or to what extent, the indigenous schools of the country may be included. That they exist, and that some are better than others,

and may be turned to account even according to our notions of improvement, can hardly be doubted. But they have not yet been brought into our returns: though here and there where Government inspection was permitted, it has been afforded, and occasionally a Government Village School has been developed from an indigenous nucleus, the old teacher found on the spot being retained and absorbed in the new organization. But notwithstanding every desire to follow up such useful opportunities for recommending to the minds of the people the Government system of education, it is reported, that though the new scheme has profited by several enlistments of this kind as assistant teachers in Government Institutions where there are qualified heads to direct and improve their assistants, yet "the number of indigenous masters at all qualified to teach a school of the humblest kind is extremely small."

Normal Schools.

90. The question here suggested, *viz.*, the subject of a Normal School has been under consideration, and will still be kept in view. Dr. SINCLAIR is of opinion "that it is much cheaper at present to import masters ready made than it would be to educate and prepare them in Berar up to the requisite standard." It is expected that the two high schools, and some of the middle class schools, will supply a good many satisfactory and well-instructed teachers before long.

High Schools.

91. The progress made in these high schools at Akolah and Ooinrawuttee appears to have been very creditable, and it is worthy of note that three of their pupils passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in November last.

Middle Class Schools.

92. The middle class schools, located at the most important towns and villages, are also in a promising condition. In all of them, the English language is taught, and with the exception of three in which Hindustani is the chief vernacular, all are classed as English-Marathi. It is easy to see that the services of these English-speaking teachers are more expensive than those of the vernacular head masters, who, in other Provinces, often preside over schools of this class.

Inspection of Village Schools.

93. The village schools have all been inspected, at least once during the year, by the Deputy Educational Inspectors, and are on the whole fairly reported on.

School Accommodation.

94. Much remains to be done for the provision of proper school accommodation. An Anglo-vernacular school-house in Akolah City is nearly finished, and another similar substantial building is being built at Khamgaon. These are the only school-houses to which allotments from the General Revenues have been made. Plans for buildings on a smaller scale have been sanctioned, and will be carried into execution, as time and opportunity permit. Hitherto no provision for them has been made in the Local Fund Budgets. Meanwhile, the make-shifts, which a want of suitable school-houses must necessarily induce, have been of the usual type, the village choultry, sheds more or less commodious, here and there a private house voluntarily set apart, or even a mere verandah, being pressed into the service. In some places the accommodation thus found ready to hand may be called fairly good.

Female Education.

95. A beginning has been made in the way of female education, which may be characterized as promising, 15 girls' schools (10 for Hindoos and five for Mahomedans) having been opened, with a registered attendance at the close of the year of 351 pupils.

Exhibitions.

96. There are now 30 Exhibitions of Rupees five and six per mensem each, tenable in the high schools at Akolah and Oomrawuttee. These were awarded at a Competitive Examination of the most advanced pupils of the province, which was held at Akolah last November; and wherein 186 pupils from 22 different schools competed. In the previous year, there were 77 competitors from 13 schools.

School Fees.

97. An increase of 139 per cent. over the preceding year is to be recorded in the fees paid for instruction by the school pupils. The total amount thus collected in 1867-68 was Rupees 12,318-2-0, (1,231£,) against Rupees 5,152-11-0, (515£,) for 1866-67.

Sale proceeds of Books, &c.

98. The number of books, maps, &c., sold during the year was 19,374, representing in value Rupees 36,097, (3,609£.)

A special cause for Congratulation.

99. There is another item which I would mention in this Chapter as deserving of special prominence, and as cause for congratulation, viz., the fact reported by the Director of Public Instruction that more or less of English is being taught on an average to every sixth boy attending the schools in Berar. And yet it is stated that "far the most weight is attached to the vernacular languages," so that the above result has been gained without disregard of other important interests.

Classification of Pupils.

100. The following table shows the number of Hindoos, Mahomedans, and others, attending the schools at the end of each of the two last years:—

	March 1867.	March 1868.
Hindoos	5,543	7,715
Mahomedans	1,046	1,582
Others	55	30
Total.....	6,644	9,327

"Thus, the ratio of Mahomedans to Hindoos at the end of 1866-67, "was as one to 5·30, and at the end of 1867-68, as one to 4·87. The ratio of the "Mahomedan to the Hindu population of the province, according to the recent "census, is 154,951, to 2,075,620, or as one to 13·39."

Educational Expenditure.

101. From the subjoined Statement of expenditure during the year the main facts to be observed are—

That about seven per cent. of the total cost was borne by Local Funds.

About 18 per cent was devoted to direction and inspection, with their subsidiary charges.

„	10	do.	do.	to High Class Schools.
„	40	do.	do.	to Middle do.
„	30	do.	do.	to Lower do.

On Account of	Expenditure.								
	Imperial Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.		
	Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.	Rupees.	A.	P.
Direction* ...	19,587	11	10	...	...	...	*19,587	11	10
Inspection ...	13,628	13	4	...	...	...	13,628	13	4
High Class Schools ...	17,244	11	2	580	2	0	17,824	13	2
Middle ...	65,597	2	8	6,163	4	0	71,760	6	8
Lower ...	47,166	15	5	6,383	0	6	53,549	15	11
Female Schools ...	...	...	...	652	6	6	652	6	6
Total...	1,63,225	6	5	13,778	13	0	1,77,004	3	5
	(16,322£)			(1,377£)			(17,700£)		

Average Cost per Pupil.

102. The average cost per pupil was Rupees 12·6 (£1 4*s*.) for the twelve months; a rate which it is hoped will decrease with the spread of education of a lower description among the agricultural population.

General Remarks.

103. In looking at the expenditure, there are three things, it is urged, which should be borne in mind: (1st,) "That the dearness of living in Berar raises the price of all kinds of labor; (2nd.) That the bad accommodation, and the want of comforts, added to the climate, cause an aversion to settle in Berar; and (3rd,) That the School-masters are on the whole of a superior kind, it being judged the most advisable course to provide such men for Berar, where the dialect of the Natives is so impure."

The Inspecting Staff.

104. The only change in the constitution of the Inspecting Staff that has taken place, is the addition last December of a European Officer to assist the Director in inspection duties.

CHAPTER IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

SECTION I.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.

Rest-houses for Troops.

105. Works executed by the Public Works Department in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions, do not fall within the scope of this report. And the only Military buildings now in progress in Berar are the halting barracks or rest-houses at Akolah, intended for troops

*Including Travelling and Contingent expenses.

travelling by Railway to the Central Provinces from Bombay. The journey from Bombay to Akolah occupies about 24 hours. One large barrack for unmarried privates has been completed during the year up to the level of its clerestorey windows; another has been built to a height of two feet only above the plinth. Some delay was caused by the difficulty of obtaining materials during the rainy season, as final orders for the commencement of this work did not reach Akolah till that date.

SECTION II.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Court-houses and Cutcherries.

106. As has been frequently stated in previous reports, the province is still insufficiently supplied with accommodation for the conduct of its Civil Administration. This year, the Court-house at Mulcapoor has been completed: and those at Khamgaon and Budneira have advanced: the latter will probably be ready for use in September next. The Tahseels in course of construction at Akolah and Chandoor were ready for roofing at the close of the official year: another at Moresee was hardly so far advanced.

Jail Buildings.

107. As regards the Jails, that at Akolah would have been reported complete, but for certain modifications in the original plan, suggested by the newly appointed Inspector. That at Oomrawuttee has made good progress: five barracks, six worksheds, and two hospitals, with their out-offices, are reported finished: the female, juvenile, and debtors' wards, the guard-room, and Jailor's quarters, stood in April only requiring to be roofed. The central tower, the inner wall, and third Hospital, were all in progress. It may be mentioned here that a better class of Lock-up is much required at the smaller stations in the province.

Anglo-vernacular School-house.

108. An Anglo-vernacular school-house has been commenced at Akolah from Local Funds supplemented by a grant of Rupees 5,000 (500£) from the General Revenues; the walls of which are now four feet above plinth. The burial ground at Ellichpoor has been enclosed by a substantial wall.

Burial Ground at Ellichpoor.

Police Buildings and Post Offices.

109. Police buildings have been constructed at eight points* in the province: and are in progress at two more. Small Post Offices also have been built in six towns; and one is all but completed in a seventh.

*Mulcapoor, Budnaira, Jowlka, Moortoozapoor Nandora, Ellichpoor, Akolah, Dhyundah.

SECTION III.

COMMUNICATIONS. ROADS.

Road from Akolah to Mallaigaon.

110. About 7 miles of the road from Akolah to Mallaigaon were last year completed with morum metalling. During the year 1867-68, 25 have been completed, and opened for traffic, leaving five more miles, on which long cartage for materials caused delay, but which will be completed in 1868-69.

Road from Oomrawuttee to Ellichpoor.

111. The whole of the road from Oomrawuttee to Ellichpoor has been very nearly completed,—only one mile of morum metalling, and the completion of a bridge parapet remain.

Road from Karinja to Moortoozapoor.

112. The road from Karinja to Moortoozapoor has been completed, with the exception of two bridges, which it was found advisable to postpone, as it was evident the water-way provided for in the estimate was insufficient.

Road from Budnaira to Moresee.

113. The masonry works on the first 15 miles of the Budnaira and Moresee road were completed during the year, including one bridge of four arches, and one of two arches of 20 span, and one arch of 30 span; and nearly 17 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork between the 15th and 27th miles.

Road from Budnaira to Oomrawuttee.

114. The metalling with broken stone of the road from Budnaira to Oomrawuttee was completed during the year, being the only real metalled road in Berar. It is subject to an extremely heavy traffic, which nothing short of stone metal can support.

Roads in the Civil Station of Oomrawuttee.

115. Two small branch roads connecting the Police station with the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry and bazar in the station of Oomrawuttee have been completed.

Road from Town to Railway Station at Mulkapore.

116. Progress has been made in constructing a road from the Town to the Railway station at Mulkapore.

Drains and Culverts in Station of Akolah.

117. A number of drains and culverts have been built for the Local Fund Department in the station of Akolah.

Two Overseers' Bungalows, West Berar.

118. Small temporary inspection-bungalows have been commenced at Bassim and Mallaigaon; the first has been quite, the latter nearly, completed.

Serai at Budnaira.

119. A Serai at Budnaira under construction by the Local Funds Establishment has been taken over, and nearly completed by the Executive Engineer, East Berar Division.

Works from Local Fund.

120. In addition to these operations conducted by the Public Works Department, considerable sums have been spent from Local Funds, and much improvement, it is believed, effected on the village fair-weather roads. The Road Cess brought in an income of Rupees 71,048 (7,104£), and a sum of Rupees 93,155 (or 9,315£) has been laid out by the Civil Authorities. The total expenditure in both Departments has been Rupees 3,37,755 (33,775£). Caravanserais are also now becoming frequent in the province: the traveller's bungalow at Sheagaon has been much improved, and others commenced at Khamgaon and Akotè.

SECTION IV.

RAILWAY.

Despatch of Cotton.

121. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the continued efforts made by the Cotton Commissioner, Mr. Rivaz-Carnac, to expedite the despatch of cotton from the railway stations of Berar have been at last quite successful. "All classes" are said to "appreciate the benefits

conferred thereby on the staple commerce of the province with Bombay." Both the duration and the magnitude of the "blocks" were, few years back, so great as to be an injury to trade. Generally speaking, the bales are now no longer delayed for any time from a deficiency in the means of transit; and the system of registration has reduced what of the evil remains, to a minimum.

Crossing and Passenger Stations.

122. Two new crossing and passenger stations have been opened at the points of Julhum and Purrus this year, and have proved of great use. The advisability of enlarging the former into a goods station also, as being the point nearest to the Khamgaon mart, has been mooted, and is under consideration. The construction of a first class road between that point and Khamgaon has been sanctioned and ordered. Projects have from time to time been entertained for connecting the two large marts of Oomrawuttee and Khamgaon with the G. I. P. line by branch lines. But, inasmuch as these lines are not of a character which could be supported by any imperial guarantee, it is feared that private enterprise will prove unequal to works of such magnitude.

SECTION V.

IRRIGATION.

Dam across Morna River.

123. A stone dam has been thrown across the river Morna just above Akolah. "It may serve," the Commissioner writes, "as a model for more works of the same kind, which can be turned to profit by irrigation." With a few of these weirs across the streams in the low lands of the Poorna valley, or by embankments across the gills which drain the hollows between the wide sloping downs of the uplands above the Southern ghauts, it is more than probable that the productive capacity of the Province might be immensely increased. Were it not that the soil is already naturally very productive, and that risk of drought appears to be less there than in many other parts of India, Sir RICHARD TEMPLE would have taken up this scheme in a more detailed form. But, as the facts stand, and considering the limited funds at his disposal, he deemed it better to defer any large outlay upon it until the communications and the sanitation of the country had received the full attention they require.

SECTION VI.

MISCELLANEOUS AND MUNICIPAL.

Local Improvements.

124. It would seem to be unnecessary to enumerate the very numerous petty works that have been taken in hand and completed under this head in each district. The towns in Berar are of no very large size: but Oomrawuttee has been much improved, and on a large and liberal scale. The income of the Municipal Fund has been much increased by a further revision of the assessment, but without giving rise to any complaint. An excellent cotton yard has been built at Oomrawuttee, (with offices and guard-house attached): and a mart for cotton at Khamgaon separate from the general market-place, which has also been greatly improved. A flight of steps, 20 feet broad, has replaced the former intricate ascent from the bed of the river into the town of Akolah. Wells have been sunk for travellers along the main lines of road. Blocks of shops have been erected both at Akolah, and at Oomrawuttee, and are reported to have been readily disposed of at the former place for a profitable price—the plan upon which they were built being afterwards spontaneously followed by other native merchants. A town-hall and museum

are in prospect at the same place. On the whole, the returns show proofs of considerable activity in local improvements. Act XV of 1867, (for the regulation of Local Committees,) has been declared applicable to the province. But all the Deputy Commissioners concur in the opinion that such Committees are not as yet in Berar ripe for much control of expenditure, or for rendering trustworthy assistance in the work of assessment. On the other hand, the recognition of such institutions tends to render our innovations less unpopular than they otherwise would be. The total receipts under this head have been Rupees 6,96,251, (69,625£,) and the total disbursements Rupees 6,26,322 (62,632£.)

SECTION VII.

TOTAL OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Total Public Works Expenditure.

125. The following abstract will exhibit and classify the expenditure on Public Works in Berar during the past two years:—

Years.	Military Works.	Civil Buildings	Roads	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Local Works.	Total.	
	Rupees.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£.
1866-67 ...	38,846	2,00,586	2,25,340	460	64,356	23,298	5,52,886	55,288
1867-68 ...	43,860	2,60,569	2,16,072	300	85,494	1,20,054	7,26,349	72,634

CHAPTER V.

POST OFFICE. ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

Contemplated change in Postal control.

126. The Post Offices of Berar are at present still under the charge of the Post Master General of Bombay. But considerations of distance render it doubtful whether it would not be preferable to include them under the same superintendence as those of the Central Provinces, and the question is now before the department. The Province, however, owes considerable obligations to its present Post Master, Mr. F. Hogg, for the personal attention which he has given to its district posts; for the improvements perceptible in its former post offices; and for the institution of numerous new offices. These latter have, with the consent of the Director of Instruction, been ordinarily made over to the superintendence of the Village School-masters, who are reported to manage them efficiently.

Proposed Loop-line of Telegraph.

127. The want of a Government line of Telegraph through the province has been felt, especially in the shape of the increased charges involved in the use of the railway line, but also occasionally in the delays consequent on the absence of such a single line to connect Berar with the head-quarters of its administration. The Cotton Commissioner also took up the same subject in the interests of the cotton trade with Bombay: and it is hoped that the representations that have been made during the year will result in the construction of a loop-line between Mallaigaon (where the junction of the main G. I. P. Line with the Nagpore branch takes place) and

Nagpore: especially as it is also believed the step would involve no pecuniary loss departmentally. Such a measure would likewise afford an additional alternate line for the communications between Bombay and Hyderabad.

CHAPTER VI.

FINANCE.

Total Revenue and Charges.

128. The full Statement of the Receipts and Charges of the year will be found in Appendix I. to this Report. It will be seen that, if the income of Local Funds be included in the account, the aggregate income of the Administration reached a total of upwards of 74 lakhs; but as these funds will be noticed in a separate para., they may be put out of consideration for the present. The charges of the year, Civil, Military, and Public Works, amounted in the aggregate to nearly 53¾ lakhs; and including disbursements from Local Funds, the entire expenditure of the Administration was upwards of 67¾ lakhs. Thus the entire Revenue Receipts of 1867-68 amounted to Rupees 58,90,843, (589,084£), against an estimated provision of Rupees 55,25,000 (552,500£), while the entire Service Charges amounted to Rupees 53,69,691 (536,969£), against a sanctioned Budget grant of Rupees 55,33,550 (553,355£.)

Revenue compared with past years.

129. The following table exhibits the entire Annual Revenue and Expenditure of the Province, (exclusive of Local Funds and other debt heads and remittances) from the date of the new Treaty to 31st March 1868:—

Years.	Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	Rs.	£.	Rs.	£.
1861-62...	39,38,412	393,841	34,41,617	344,161
1862-63...	42,09,049	420,904	35,46,852	354,685
1863-64...	42,33,279	423,327	39,33,713	393,371
1864-65...	46,84,642	468,464	44,72,735	447,273
1865-66...	51,11,855	511,185	49,69,119	496,911
1866-67...	57,99,987 (11 months.)	579,998	52,97,282 (11 months.)	529,728
1867-68..	58,90,843	589,084	53,69,691	536,969

Remarks on Appendix I.

130. The majority of the items of which the Statement is composed are discussed under their separate headings in this Report; the following remarks, therefore, touch only on the few points that do not naturally fall under other more appropriate Chapters.

Civil Salaries.

131. The increase on charges shown under the head of Civil Salaries is of course attributable partly to the adoption of the revised scale, which had been in force for some time back in other Non-Regulation Provinces, and was introduced into Berar during July 1867; and partly to the increase of the Civil Staff in number.

Customs Charges.

132. The total charges of the Customs' Department amounted to Rupees 43,189 (4,318£), and although this in-

cluded heavy items of charge which were incidental to the formation of the department, and will, therefore, not recur, and though the newly taxed salt had for some time to compete with the indigenous inferior description termed Bhooskee, yet it is satisfactory to report that the income was largely in excess of the expenditure, a result that could hardly have been anticipated, considering the short period during which the collections were realized.

Stationery and Printing.

133. Arrangements have been made during the year for obtaining all stationery stores from the Government depôt at Bombay, under a system of annual indents, which will be reviewed and audited by the Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, previous to compliance. The charges under this head during the past year, amounted to Rupees 23,229 (2,322£). against a grant of Rupees 16,100, (1,610£.) The excess is chiefly due to the formation of new Departments since the preparation of the Budget.

Allowances and Assignments.

134. The payments falling under Allowances and Assignments are annual payments secured by Treaty, and the charges on this account amounted during the past year to Rupees 1,60,167 (16,016£.) against a Budget grant of Rupees 1,86,200, (18,620£.) The chief disbursements relate to the Mahratta Choute, which has been fixed at Rupees 1,08,108 (10,810£) per annum; to the allowances granted to Mohiput Ram's family Rupees 416-10-0 (41£) per mensem; and to certain pensions to Mahratta Salianadars (Annuitants.)

Miscellaneous and Pension.

135. The Miscellaneous and Pensionary payments are neither many in number, nor large in amount, and, therefore, call for no special notice. The former amounted to Rupees 32,068 (3,206£), and the latter to Rupees 2,295 (229£) during the year.

Military Charges.

136. The total expenditure on account of the Military Department was Rupees 29,30,527, (293,052£,) against a Budget provision of Rupees 30,54,912, (305,491£.) The principal heads under which savings occurred were those on account of Commissariat Supplies, (the price of grain having fallen considerably), Military Pensions, and the Garrison Staff. The main charges were as follows:—

Items.	Amount.	
	Rupees.	£.
Regimental Pay and Allowances	21,34,826	213,482
Commissariat Supplies	3,68,077	36,807
Garrison Staff	36,590	3,659
Pensions	1,36,628	13,662
Clothing	37,713	3,771
Ordnance Stores	96,282	9,628
Medical Supplies	23,614	2,361
Rewards for Military Service	10,894	1,089

The other heads are too unimportant to be separately mentioned. As the terms on which the province is held under British management are connected with the main-

tenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, it may be interesting to place on record the entire Annual Military Charges from the date of the Treaty.

Years.	Amount.	
	Rupees.	£.
1861-62.	24,36,955	243,695
1862-63.	24,09,912	240,991
1863-64.	25,31,013	253,101
1864-65.	28,32,557	283,255
1865-66.	29,53,618	295,361
1866-67.	28,57,502 (11 months.)	285,750
1867-68.	29,30,527	293,052

Public Works Charges.

137. The Public Works Charges of the year amounted to Rupees 6,11,620, (61,162£), against a provision of Rupees 6,25,000, (62,500£.) Following the classification of that department, the expenditure may most conveniently be shown in the undermentioned details:—

Items.	Amount.	
	Rupees.	£.
Original Works.....	5,05,570	50,557
Repairs.....	15,230	1,523
Establishments.....	85,493	8,549
Tools and Plant.....	5,327	532

The following abstract of the expenditure for the past seven years satisfactorily shows that the Administration has been fully alive to the necessity of improving internal communications, erecting public buildings, making proper roads, and in other ways assisting to develope the vast resources of the Province; and it is certain that if more money had been available, it would have been profitably and economically spent:—

Years.	Amount.	
	Rupees.	£.
1861-62.....	1,02,035	10,203
1862-63.....	1,50,200	15,020
1863-64.....	3,38,408	33,840
1864-65.....	4,90,980	49,098
1865-66.....	5,01,250	50,125
1866-67.....	5,05,615	50,561
1867-68.....	6,11,620	61,162

Local Funds.

138. The Local Funds of the Administration are in a flourishing condition, as the following figures clearly indicate:

The name of each Fund sufficiently explains the object for which it is maintained, the source from which its revenue is derived, and the nature of its disbursement.

FUND.	Opening Cash Balance.	Receipts during the year.	Total Receipts.	Total Charges during the year.	Closing Cash Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Police Funds	628	92,986	93,614	28,845	64,769
Public Works Funds	3,08,904	4,84,818	7,93,722	6,52,400	1,41,322
Village Expense Fund	1,46,740	7,40,161	8,86,901	5,69,331	3,17,570
Bazaar Funds of the Hyderabad Contingent	7,449	71,450	78,899	73,441	5,458
Miscellaneous Funds	38,047	75,728	1,13,775	91,433	22,342
Educational Fund (Educational Cess)	...	53,444	53,444	42	53,402
Total...	5,01,768	15,18,587	20,20,355	14,15,492	6,04,863
	(50,176£)	(151,858£)	(202,035£)	(141,549£)	(60,486£)

Deposits.

139. The transactions of the past year, under the head of Deposits, are thus shown:—

ITEMS.	Amount.	
	Rupees.	£.
Deposit balance at credit on 1st April 1867	2,46,972	24,697
Receipts during the year...	1,50,200	15,020
Total.....	3,97,172	39,717
Payments during the year.	1,13,934	11,393
Closing balance on 31st March 1868.....	2,83,238	28,323

Separation of Imperial from Berar Cash Balances.

140. The financial record of the year has been marked by several administrative changes. The first of these was the separation of the Imperial, from the Berar, Cash Balance. Formerly the Assigned Districts were treated as a part of Imperial India, and their estimates and accounts were incorporated with those of the Indian Government laid annually before Parliament, the Cash Balances being available for remittance wherever required. Discussions appear to have been carried on since 1862, as to the footing on which these Trust Accounts should be kept; and it was finally resolved after mature deliberation, that the system now in force, which is similar to that observed in Mysore, should be adopted from the beginning of 1867-68. For this purpose, the Political Treasury at Hyderabad, which was abolished in July 1863, was revived; and it is regarded as the Imperial, while the Civil is regarded as the Berar, Treasury. It is not necessary in consequence to pass through the Books and Accounts any transactions between Berar and other Presidencies and Provinces, as was previously done, since a Cash settlement is at once effected between

the two Treasuries. If, for instance, Akolah receives a sum on account of Berars, a corresponding amount is paid into the Political by the Civil Treasury; while if Lahore receives a sum on account of Oomrawuttee, a corresponding amount is paid into the Civil by the Political Treasury. A similar procedure is observed in regard to payments; and thus no subsequent adjustments become necessary. This prompt settlement no doubt tends to prevent complication in account; and on the whole, the change has been certainly attended with advantage.

Change in Accounts.

141. Simultaneously with this, another measure of importance was introduced. To ascertain the financial condition of the Districts at the close of any given year under the old system, it was necessary to refer to four distinct sets of Accounts, *viz.*, to the Books of the Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, for the Civil transactions; to those of the Military Accountant, at Calcutta, for the Receipts and Charges of the Contingent; to those of the Military Accountant, Madras, for Ordnance, and other Military Stores supplied to Arsenals of the Assigned Districts; and to those of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, at Calcutta, for the transactions of that Department as relating to Berar. This arrangement inevitably led to confusion, and delay, in addition to a needless expenditure on account of Establishments. Now, by orders issued during the year under review, the whole of these four Accounts are adjusted in the Books of the Deputy Accountant General only, and the success of the new system is apparent from the present Report. The exact state of the finances from the time of the Treaty, was only ascertained for the first time in February last; whereas now, the account has been brought up to the close of 1867-68, within a few months after the expiration of the year.

Organization of the Money Order Department.

142. A third important financial measure was the extension to the Berars in May 1868, of the Money Order system. Five Agencies have been established; and they issued 2,446, and paid 449 Orders. The total value of issued Orders was 1,85,793 Rupees (18,579£), and of paid Orders Rupees 27,078 (2,707£), the average value of each being Rupees 75 (7£) and Rupees 60 (6£), respectively. The commission realized was Rupees 2,009 (200£), and the entire charges of the Department including Establishments, Contingencies, and Commission fees, amounted to Rupees 1,696 (169£), so that the net profit was Rupees 313 (31£)—a result which may be deemed satisfactory, and which is likely to become more so.

Bank of Bengal.

143. The Bank of Bengal having established a Branch at Hyderabad, the business of the Residency Treasury was transferred to that Agency on the 31st March 1868. The transfer has proved beneficial alike to the Government, to the Bank, and to the public. To the first is saved the cost of a Treasury Establishment; the second acquires a prestige as custodian of the Government Cash Balances, which it did not before possess locally; and as regards the public, vast sums of money are now put into circulation, which formerly lay idle in the Treasury vaults.

Currency Department.

144. The benefits of a Paper Currency have now been extended to Berar; and Akolah has been recently constituted a circle of issue with its Presidency Town (for this purpose) at Bombay. The results of this step will be watched with much interest.

Mr. E. S. Byrne deputed to Calcutta.

145. It was deemed advisable during the year by the Government of India, on the suggestion of Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, to depute Mr. SIMPSON BYRNE, the Deputy Accountant General to Calcutta, for the twofold purpose of preparing a correct balance sheet of the Province, as it stood on the 30th March 1867, the date of separation; and of working out in personal communication with the Officers of Account there, the actual state of the Assets and Liabilities of the Administration on that same date—in

other words, of ascertaining what portion of the Cash Balances then in the Berar Treasuries belonged to the Imperial, and what to the Nizam's, Government.

Cause of this Deputation.

146. Three special points in the Accounts seemed to render this step necessary. In the first place, it was noted that the cost of Ordnance and Military Stores had been put down at Rs. 5,38,092 (53,809£), while no receipts were adjusted to credit. Stores moreover, supplied to the Subsidiary Force, and to the Arsenals of Hyderabad in Scinde, had been erroneously debited to the Contingent, and in further course of adjustment, the Berar Revenues had occasionally been debited in the Madras Accounts, and again in the Bengal Accounts with the same items. Secondly, there was a heavy debit of 7¼ lakhs in the amended Returns, on account of Interest stated to be due to the British Government on the Nizam's old debt *previous* to its cancelment. And, thirdly, there was a surplus under the Accounts since the Treaty, of Rupees 8,90,496 (89,049£), while there was a deficit of Rs. 2,77,757 (27,775£), arising out of transactions previous to the Treaty. But by some misunderstanding in the revised Accounts, the surplus had been lost sight of altogether, and it was represented by the adverse balance referred to, instead of the latter having been simply deducted from the former. As these, and some other less important matters had already been the subject of protracted references, Mr. BYRNE was directed to prepare in Calcutta a complete set of Accounts *de novo* from the Treaty down to 1866-67. All difficulties both as respects general principles, and detailed items of charge, could thus be settled by personal conference.

Its Result.

147. The result has been very satisfactory, as the true state of the Finances is now exactly known. In respect to the three points above referred to, it may be mentioned that the net cost of Military Stores was ascertained to be only Rupees 2,49,988 (24,998£), that the charge on account of Interest was reduced to Rupees 3,625 (362£); and that the surplus of the Assigned Districts from the date of the Treaty up to 31st March 1867, which had been erroneously believed to amount to Rupees 17,07,815* (170,781£), was discovered to stand, as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus as per Report of Deputy Accountant General...	...	28,15,905
DEDUCT—		
Arrear charges recoverable from His Highness the Nizam	2,94,564	
Income Tax Receipts from the employés of the British Government	86,459	
		3,21,023
Net surplus...	.....	24,94,882

(249,488£)

Of this sum, Rupees five lakhs (50,000£) had been paid to His Highness in 1866-67: and the Governor General in Council was pleased to direct the immediate payment of the remaining Rs. 19,94,882 (1,99,488£), in the following manner: Rupees ten lakhs (100,000£) in cash to His Highness' Government at Hyderabad; (a payment which has been since effected); and the remainder to the credit of His Highness in the Berar Administration. The settlement of this very

* Financial Resolution, No. 2417, dated 12th September 1867, para. 12.

protracted and complicated account down to the date of the past year may be looked upon as a fair subject of congratulation to both Governments; and the result seems very creditable to the Deputy Accountant General's ability in his own department.

CHAPTER VII.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Churches to be built at Ellichpoor and Akolah.

148. There is but one Chaplain in the Province, the Rev. H. P. JAMES, and he is at present stationed at Ellichpoor, where the construction of a church has been at last determined upon. The funds hardly admitted of any ambitious plan, and the building must be of a very simple character. It is a matter of regret that the subscriptions paid to the Akolah Church must still continue in deposit, until further donations have so far increased them as to enable us to claim the aid that can be given by Government under the present rules.

CHAPTER VIII.

POLITICAL.

Status of the Mailghaut Rajahs.

149. A decision has also been arrived at during the year respecting the status of the Gond Rajahs in the Mailghaut. The Mailghaut is a well-wooded branch of the Satpoora range of mountains, rising in parts to a height of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, and constitutes the northern boundary of Berar, separating the valley of the Poorna from that of the Taptee, and affording the water-shed to the numerous petty affluents of those rivers. The tract is 1,500 square miles in extent, and yields a land revenue (apart from Forests) of Rupees 18,382 (1,838£) per annum. The population which numbers 40,756 souls, consists almost entirely of Gonds, who give their allegiance to five chiefs of so called Rajpoot origin and resident amongst them. At the outset, these chiefs appear to have obtained recognition from the Hyderabad Government on condition of maintaining order in the passes of the hills. But in troubled times, they also eked out a precarious revenue by the levy of black mail upon the valley of Berar. Traces of this black mail are found to survive in the payment of irregular dues, entered as recurring village expenses, from the towns and bazaars at the foot of the hills, as well as in the levy of numerous transit duties exacted at the points where the tracks through the Mailghaut debouch upon the plain. Their position amongst the Gonds was further substantiated by the receipt of certain Nuzzeranas from all Potails, by the possession of considerable rent-free holdings, and by the levy of a heavy import upon wood. It is almost needless to add that their pretensions much exceeded their real titles, and extended to the independent sovereignty of the whole tract. The principles, to which the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained, and upon which the Local Authorities have been authorized to settle their claims, are briefly these. The transit duties and other unrecognized dues are to be abolished, but compensation will be allowed, and given, as much as possible, in land, though money will not be absolutely refused. Their possessions in the valley will be treated as ordinary Enam, or rent-free claims, and upheld or resumed according

as prescriptive or other title is established or disproved. What they now possess in the Mailghaut will be continued to them without demur, and their position amongst their own tribe will be so far recognised that a monthly stipend will be conferred upon them on condition of their keeping up a sufficiently effective police, and maintaining order and security of property throughout the range. On the other hand, their claim to sovereignty is set aside as quite untenable and unsupported. Their relations to the Forest Department will be alluded to under that head.

Exclusion of other Political matters.

150. Apart from the settlement of these claims, the Assigned Districts, in themselves, afford nothing to report under this head. For, it is thought better to exclude from the account of their yearly management, anything that relates to the functions of the Resident in his political capacity, or to our position with His Highness the Nizam's Government.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY.

Troops Quartered in Berar.

151. The only troops quartered in Berar belong to the Hyderabad Contingent, and have this year consisted of—

A Wing of Cavalry under Major WESTMACOTT.

No. 1 Light Field Horse Battery, under Major CHAMIER.

One Regiment of Native Infantry, under Colonel WYNDHAM.

They have been stationed at Ellichpoor, but rendered, with the assistance also of a detachment from Hingolee, very effective assistance at the Akolah Exhibition. The temper also shown by the numerous members of the Contingent Force, who visited the large Fair held at Dewulgaon in the Mehkur District, and the aid which they there rendered to the Assistant Commissioner in carrying out his directions for the maintenance of order and sanitary precautions, are especially deserving of favorable record.

CHAPTER X.

FORESTS.

Forest administration.

152. The situation and the nature of the Forests in Berar have been described in previous reports. Of their two main divisions, that known as the Mailghaut tract has been under the charge of the Forest Department; whilst the plantations, and the preserves in the valley have been supervised by the District Officers, under the general directions of the Conservator. At the close of the year, a Deputy Conservator was appointed who will be henceforward subject to the orders of the Resident only, and independent of the Central Province Conservator, within whose cognizance this office was previously included. The Civil Officer of the Mailghaut has been thus relieved of the Forests in that tract—experience having shown the inconvenience attending the combination of the two duties in an Assistant Commissioner; and at the same time, a Probationary Assistant Conservator has been appointed on a salary of Rupees 400 (40£) per month. It is much to be regretted that the ex-

pectations formed from the engagement of a very intelligent Scotch Forrester, well-trained in the practical work of Forestry, should have been disappointed this year by his decease almost immediately after he had joined Berar in January last. But measures have since been taken to supply his place. The Establishment may, therefore, be reported to be now fairly set on foot.

Forest Revenue.

153. The following is the Statement of the Revenue derived from its operations:—

RECEIPTS.			
HEADINGS.	AMOUNT.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
I.—Sale of Timber by Government Agency.....	1,909	4	0
II.—Sale of Bamboos, Charcoal removed by purchasers....	7,825	8	0
IV.—Permit fees and rent of jungles.....	47,812	2	8
V.—Grazing dues.....	14,040	5	0
IX.—Miscellaneous.	748	2	4
Total.....	72,335	6	0

(7,233£)

As the total expenditure (inclusive of Establishments) only reached Rupees 15,567-14-7, (£1,556), there has been a net profit of Rupees 56,767-7-5, (£5,676), an increase of Rupees 16,269-12-10, (£1,626), over the Revenue of 1866-67. This has accrued notwithstanding the existence of very considerable outstanding balances, amounting in all to not less than Rupees 23,064-5-4, (£2,306), of which, it is hoped that about Rs. 12,000 (£1,200), will prove to be recoverable. It is clear, however, that over-speculation on the part of the farmers of the collections was an evil, which required special precautions on the part of the Deputy Conservator. The year under report has, therefore, seen the close of the leasing system altogether. As regards teak, tewus, blackwood, and bamboos, the timber will in future be carried to a certain number of wood markets. The party who may export it thence will have to pay the royalty, the right to collect which at each bazaar will be sold separately. So also with the grazing dues, which have been lowered, and which are now levied directly either from heads of villages, or the owners of the cattle, without the intervention of extortionate farmers. These changes are reported to have given the greatest satisfaction to the people.

Reserved Tract.

154. The demarcation of the "Reserve" tract, (the boundary of which is calculated at 85 miles) is being proceeded with, masonry pillars being gradually substituted for the teak posts and stones originally deemed sufficient. Some progress has also been made in the

clearing out of old wood, and in commencing paths and roads through this tract; but no encroachment in the way of felling timber has been permitted upon it. The revenue has been derived entirely from the open tracts, of the whole resources of which we are still in some measure ignorant; but into which it is now proposed to introduce what is known as the "Coppice System." This, it is hoped, will be the main work of the ensuing year; and by it relays (as it were) of timber, will be provided for successive years, and the strain, now laid upon the wood most conveniently situated for removal, may be more or less lightened.

Experimental Gardening.

155. In the sanitarium of Chicaldah, something has been effected in the way of acclimatization. Australian poplars, similar to those that have thriven so well on the Neilgherry Hills, are growing very promisingly; and it is proposed to extend the scale of this experiment. So are a few specimens of the *Pinus Maritima* (from which turpentine is procurable) presented by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE. The Cabool Cherry and Apricot are flourishing; and several kinds of English fruit-trees, shrubs, roses, and other flowers, are now looking healthy. Vines from Dowlatabad have also proved successful. On the other hand, Cinchona plants obtained from Ootacamund, as well as those raised by seed, and the Cork Oak sent from England, have failed through errors in the management of the plants.

Compensation to Gond Rajahs.

156. The compensation to be awarded to the Gond Rajahs in this tract (described in a foregoing chapter) whether on account of the prescriptive dues levied by them on timber, or for forests, the preservation of which may be in some measure due to the restrictions previously laid by them or their ancestors on the felling of timber, has been settled in favour of the Rajahs, so far as the allotment of a fixed sum to be paid down for the surrender of all such rights is concerned. But in proposing such an award, it needs to be borne in mind that such rights have had no formal recognition from the Moghul Government, and consisted, in fact, of unauthorized taxes on the population of the hills. Still, it has been deemed fair to award some compensation, and the subject of its amount is under the consideration of the department.

Babool Plantations.

157. On the plains, Establishments of daroghahs and watchmen have been sanctioned for the conservancy of the Babool (*Acacia Arabica*) Plantations, which are now numerous throughout the valley, and may perhaps in a few years redeem the valley from its present dreary aspect. Much too has been done with the object of persuading the people of the country to spare their trees, until, at any rate, they have attained some reasonable girth. The Bombay Settlement rules reserve all rights in timber to the ryot: but efforts have been made to distinguish between what thus falls to individual proprietors, and the more ancient clumps and trees, which are in reality the inheritance of the whole village. Rules embodying and prescribing this distinction are now in course of preparation.

General Result.

158. The aptitude of Lieutenant MACKENZIE for this portion of duties is borne witness to by Major PEARSON, to whose experience Berar is indebted for the development of its Forest system; and I may submit that the progress of the Revenue, and the introduction of the changes now recorded, reflect credit on the Officers of the Department.

CHAPTER XI.

CENSUS.

Time and agency of the Census.

159. The first census, ever taken in the Province, was carried out during the night of the 7th and 8th November 1867, by an enumeration, made from house to house, of all the people then and there present. The persons appointed to be enumerators were the Village and Pergunnah Officers, (Deshpandiahs, Potels, Putwarees, &c.,) assisted and superintended by the Police, the schoolmasters, and the whole rank and file of Government Officers. There were also a few paid enumerators employed for the towns. Before the night of the 7th November, all the houses in every township had been counted, the serial number had been marked on the wall, and the corresponding figure had been entered, with the owners' name and profession, in the printed return which had been given to each enumerator, who began to fill up the remaining columns immediately after dark on the evening of the census night. It was arranged to number all persons who should alight at railway stations within Berar from trains during that night; each English householder filled in a separate form; and from the heads of the Customs and Police, returns were obtained of the number of persons belonging to their departments.

Thus a vast majority of the people were numbered at night, but in the wilder tracts of jungle or hill-country, in outlying hamlets, or isolated huts, in camps of Brinjarees, or of wandering tribes, the census was made during the preceding day, and the persons so numbered were strictly enjoined to remain at home for the night.

Its accuracy and demeanour of the people.

160. On the whole, I believe that the Deputy Commissioners have very good reason for stating that the census has been taken most accurately and comprehensively; and I submit that this result is very creditable to all the District Officers, by whose exertions it has been secured. They devoted to this work their time and attention for many days, they laid out their plans with careful forethought, and executed them with skill and success. I may also say that the good sense, good temper, and intelligence displayed by the people of Berar were very encouraging.

The results.

161. The results of the measure thus taken have been lucidly and succinctly summarized and tabulated by Mr. LYALL, the Commissioner of West Berar, from whose report the contents of this Chapter are mostly extracted.

Area and Population.

162. The following table shows the entire population :—

	Districts.	Square Miles.	No. of Towns and Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Average number to each square mile.	Average number in each house.	Remarks.
1	Akolah ...	3,396	1,344	163,579	649,134	191	3	*Note.—These areas are only approximate, that is they have not been ascertained by scientific survey.
2	Mehkur ...	3,013	967	71,288	353,436	117	4	
3	Oomrawuttoe ...	*2,643	911	87,841	407,276	154	4	
4	Woon ...	*5,510	1,634	99,308	477,361	86	4	
5	Ellichpoor ...	*1,122	514	66,333	303,953	270	4	
	Mailghat ...	1,650	324	7,411	40,405	24	5	
	Total...	17,334	5,694	495,760	2,231,565	128	4	

The total population of Berar is 2,231,565, with an area of 17,334 square miles. In Part I, Volume XI of the Annals of Indian Administration, which gives statistics for all India, the population and area of Berar are set down as 1,535,935 and 17,334, so that the actual considerably exceeds the estimated population. We are still uncertain about the exact area of the whole Province, for a part of Mehkur and all the large district of Woon still remain to be surveyed, but for this table, I have taken the accepted estimate.

Average density of Population.

163. The average density to the square mile in Berar is 128; a number higher than in any division of the neighbouring Central Provinces, though far below the average for the North-West Provinces. This average indicates a paucity of population, which is remarkable when it is contrasted with the cultivated area. In the subjoined table, I compare Berar with the districts of the North-Western Provinces, which come nearest to it in percentage of cultivation on area, and in average density on the square mile :—

	Percentage of cultivation.	Average density.
Banda (1853)	43·9	247
Lullutpore (1865)	17·1	127
N. W. Provinces Terraie (1865)...	18·9	125
Berar (1867)	43·1	128

Here I insert also a table borrowed from the Central Provinces' Census Report, the Berar statistics having been now added for comparison:—

Persons to the square mile in

Berar.		Central Provinces.		Punjab.		Bombay.		Madras.	
Akolah ...	191	Nursingpore	176	Thaneysur ..	212	Tannah ...	150	Cannanore...	140
Oomrawuttee including Ellichpoor....	139	Nagpoor ...	172	Lahore ...	209	Ahmedabad	149	Vellore ...	123
Mehkur ...	117	Wurdah ...	144	Goojeranwalla	147	Sholapore ...	135	Guntoor	119

Distribution of Population.

164. The distribution of the population is shown thus:—

	Districts.	Places with a population less than 1,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 souls.	Total number of inhabited places.
1	Akolah	1,305	27	9	3 { Akolah ... Akote ... Ballapore ... }	1,344
2	Mehkur	915	50	2	...	967
3	Oomrawuttee	836	69	4	2 { Oomrawuttee ... Karanjah ... }	911
4	Ellichpoor	460	44	8	2 { Ellichpoor ... Paratwara, Mily. Cantonment... }	514
4	Mailghat	324	...	...	...	324
5	Woon	1,584	50	...	...	1,634
	Total...	5,424	240	23	7	5,694

Of the towns, Ellichpore is the largest, having a population of 27,782 souls; Oomrawuttee comes next, having 23,410, then Akolah having 14,606, and Akote (in the Akolah district) having 14,006.

Proportion of the Sexes.

165. The proportion between the sexes is compared with results from other parts of India, in the subjoined table:—

Females.	Proportion of females to males.		
	All ages.	Adults.	Infants.
North-Western Provinces..	46·38	47·50	44·
Central Provinces...	48·8	50·	47·
Berar.....	48·3	48·8	46·9

Classification of the People.

166. The classification of the people according to their employments is given next: but the numbers in this table represent adult males only:—

	CLASS I.			CLASS II.		CLASS III.		CLASS IV.		CLASS V.					CLASS VI.			Total.
	Professional.			Domestic.		Commercial.		Agricultural.		Industrial.					Indefinite.			
	Government Servants.	Engaged in defence of the country.	The learned professions, &c.	Domestic.	Engaged in performing personal offices.	Persons who buy or sell.	Engaged in the conveyance of men, goods, and animals.	Persons possessing or working the lands.	Persons engaged about animals.	Arts and Mechanics.	Textile Fabrics and dress.	Food and drink.	Dealers in animal substances.	Dealers in vegetable substances.	Labourers.	Persons of property.	Persons supported by the community, &c.	
	2,756	6,203	1,178	...	19,247	42,525	13,127	439672	8,601	38,658	22,246	2,396	5,527	2,898	76,923	805	48,380	
Total...	10,137			19,247		55,652		448,273		71,725					126,108			731,142

The Criminal Classes.

167. The proportion of convictions during the previous year for offences against property on the total adult population was, for every 1,000 adult males 1·61, for every 1,000 adult females ·12; that of convictions for offences against the human body was for every 1,000 adult males ·43, for every 1,000 adult females ·02. The criminal classes do not therefore seem to constitute any large section of the population.

Numbers of each Caste.

168. The Mussulmen constitute only 6·94 per cent. of the whole population. The Brahmins, who belong almost entirely by origin to Maharashtra, number 49,843 souls. Many Mahrattas of no particular family claim the honor of a Rajpoot descent. The distinction is also claimed by the Rajahs of the Mailghaut and Sautpoora range who assert that they are Rajpoots depressed by the necessities of a mountain life, whereas they are Gonds or Korkoos elevated by generations of a clan-chieftainship. The bulk of the population of course falls under the general head of Sudras, in which the industrial classes are included. But the paucity of the Khakrobs or Bungees (Scavenger caste), the total number of whom is only 503, and who are often so strong elsewhere, is a serious sanitary evil; and efforts to induce any immigration of this caste from the neighbouring provinces have hitherto been unsuccessful.

Reference to Mr. Lyall's Report.

169. For any further detail that may be needed of this very complete measure, I cannot do better than refer to Mr. LYALL's report, which was laid before the Government of India, with my letter No. 32 of 1st September 1868, and which has been the source of these remarks also.

CHAPTER XII.

AKOLAH EXHIBITION.

Character of the Exhibition.

170. An agricultural show and exhibition of arts and manufactures was, under the sanction of the Supreme Government, opened at Akolah, West Berar, on the 27th January, and closed on the 3rd February of the present year, after a public distribution of prizes. The funds at the disposal of the Committee amounted to Rupees 77,500 (7,750£), of which Rupees 12,000 (1,200£) was contributed from the Revenues of the Province. The Exhibition was held in the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry, the roads leading to which were lined with troops of the Hyderabad Contingent, consisting of a Squadron of the 1st Cavalry, two guns of the Light Field Battery with 200 Infantry from Hingolee, the whole under the Command of Major Chamier, R. A. From the 25th to the 29th January, the weather was most unfavourable; heavy rain rendered the local cart tracks very difficult of passage, and it is believed, deterred many persons both in and without Berar from visiting Akolah. The Resident moreover was unavoidably absent from the opening ceremony, Sir RICHARD TEMPLE having previously left Hyderabad to join the Foreign Secretariat at Calcutta. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, there was a fair attendance of native visitors who evinced much interest in the proceedings; while nearly every European Civil Officer and many of the Subordinate Native Officials were present. Very large crowds of the natives of the Province, were also attracted to the spot, to which the adjoining districts of Khandeish on the one side, and Chanda and Nagpore on the other, furnished their full quota.

Contributions.

171. The contributions were classified in the following groups:—

I.—Live Stock.

II.—Machinery and Implements in Agriculture.

III.—Agricultural and Dairy produce and Raw Material used for food, manufactures, &c.

IV.—Forest and Mineral products of India.

V.—Manufactures.

VI.—Fine Arts.

Live Stock.

172. The show of cattle was not considered a fair specimen of what the Province could produce, as owing to the heavy rain before alluded to, many exhibitors were prevented from sending in their live stock, and reduced prizes were awarded to somewhat inferior animals. A gold medal was awarded to a half-bred English bull exhibited by the Collector of Khandeish, and the second prize to a country bred bull from Nagpore. The show of draught bullocks was creditable, but few which could be termed purely plough bullocks were exhibited. Some fine milch cows with calves at feet obtained special prizes. The Collector of Khandeish exhibited two fine stallions which carried off prizes, and some saddle horses were exhibited of fair pretension. The show of goats, sheep, and poultry was indifferent, with the exception of a fine breed of fowls exhibited by Captain JUSTICE of Jaulnah to whom a silver medal was awarded. The weather undoubtedly exercised an unfortunate effect on this part of the show, and many animals on their way to the Exhibition were turned back on account of the rain and the consequently heavy condition of the black soil roads.

Machinery and Implements.

173. This department had much in it to interest all classes of visitors. Portable steam engines by the celebrated makers, Messrs. Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Messrs. Ransome and Sims were employed in driving a centrifugal pump and the shafting from which, all the machines in the shed derived their motive power. A prize for the best hand-pump adapted to native use was awarded to a Californian pattern pump exhibited by Shand, Mason and Co. Many hydraulic machines of different degrees of merit were brought forward, and there was a particularly good collection of wood working machines by Messrs. MacDowall and Sons and Warssam and Co., which were fully tested at intervals during the Exhibition. To Messrs. MacDowall and Sons was awarded the first prize for circular band or vertical saws, and for an exceedingly well made, substantial and efficient self-acting circular saw bench and a band saw of ordinary construction. Agricultural implements were fairly represented and a prize was awarded to Messrs. Newton and Co., for a collection of scientific instruments, including an air pump, galvanic batteries, model steam engines, and optical apparatus. A large and useful collection of what may be called domestic machinery adapted to roasting coffee, mincing, bread-making, knife-cleaning, &c., &c., was exhibited, by Messrs. Kent and Co. A very handsome stand of fire-arms exhibited at the courteous instance of Mr. J. Forsyth (Central Provinces) by Messrs. Reilly and Co. of Oxford Street, also merits particular mention.

Raw Produce.

174. In this department, the variety and quality of productions were much admired by good judges, and certainly constituted the most valuable feature in the Exhibition. For this success,

the Committee express themselves chiefly indebted to the Central Provinces, to the Forest Department of Berar, to Mr. RIVETT-CARNAC, Cotton Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Berars, and to several gentlemen in the North-Western Provinces, Madras, and Bombay. But Berar itself affords most excellent specimens of every description of dry crops, for which indeed, at the Nagpore Exhibition of 1865, it carried off not less than 16 prizes. The show of cotton in particular was spoken of on all sides as most complete and admirably arranged and illustrated. The staple was exhibited in each phase of its manufacture; the English and the Native modes of manipulating it being palpably contrasted by exhibiting them both, side by side. To give permanence to the value of this collection of raw products which will eventually be deposited in the Akolah Museum, a careful classification of the different specimens, with a report upon their quality and use will be made at Bombay through the Agency of Dr. BIRDWOOD, the Curator of the Government Museum, who most courteously volunteered his assistance. The collection will also be shown at the forthcoming Exhibition at Bombay.

Forest and Mineral Products.

175. The first prize for the best collection of indigenous building timbers was assigned to Messrs. Nicol and Co. of Bombay. This trophy was most instructively arranged so as to be of real practical value to Engineers desirous of information regarding building timbers procurable in the market. To Lieutenant DOUGLASS, of the Central Province Forest Department, Jubbulpore, was awarded a prize for an exceedingly well arranged collection of gums, &c. Some beautiful specimens of rare timbers from Mirzapore, Chandah, the Mailghaut District, and the Nellambore plantations were much admired. The prize for the best specimens of indigenous iron in the crude and smelted states was awarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Bundarah, Central Provinces. The best specimen of indigenous coal was produced by the Deputy Commissioner of Chandah.

Manufactures.

176. The Dacca weavers carried off the gold medal with their muslin fabrics. The show of piece goods of both European and Indian manufacture was quite satisfactory. Tentage, woollen manufactures, blankets, carpets, rugs, silk goods, fibrous, embroidered and hardware manufactures were exhibited in great abundance and of superior quality. There were also a collection of plated ware by Messrs. Dixon and Co. of Sheffield; an electrical apparatus by Messrs. Newton; tin work and despatch boxes made by the men of the 2nd Battalion, 21st Fusiliers; some good specimens of ornamental castings in iron from Nagpore; of modelling in clay from Lucknow; and a large display of ornaments in Ebony.

Fine Arts.

177. There is not much to be said for the productions under this classification. A model in stone of All Saints' Church at Seetabuldee, and a model in wood of the same building were fairly executed. The silver medal for book-binding was awarded to the Byculla Education Society's Press. The Photo-lithographed maps sent by the Surveyor General were in the first style of art. An excellent collection of photographs by Mr. BAKER of Peshawur, gained the first prize for professional photography. A second prize was awarded to two striking photographs from pictures by old masters exhibited by the Rev. Mr. JAMES of Ellichpoor. Fancy work in sandal wood from Vizagapatam; a selection of sandal wood and other wares from Bombay; and a Japanese collection of fancy articles of different sorts were favorably noticed.

General Remarks.

178. There can be no question as to the success with which this exhibition has been attended. Though no immediate advantages may appear in any tangible form, yet it is reasonable to infer

that as the attention and intelligence of the people have undoubtedly been awakened, this must result in their material and moral benefit. To each District some of the simplest agricultural implements with a stock of artizan's tools have been allotted, and it may be hoped that a gradual improvement upon the present system of agriculture and mechanical labour may be thus induced. The energy and ability displayed by the different Officers connected with the Exhibition: especially Mr. LYALL, the Commissioner of West Berar, Mr. RIVETT-CARNAC, Cotton Commissioner, Lieutenant BULLOCK, Secretary to the Committee, and Mr. ALLAN, of the Firm of Messrs. Nicol and Co., deserve special notice. The interest evinced in the undertaking and the assistance rendered by His Highness the Nizam's Government have been acknowledged by the Committee in terms of befitting obligation. The gold embroidery from Goolburgah was admired especially both as a decoration to the building and for its intrinsic qualities. A special report has also been forwarded on the subject to which it seems here sufficient to refer for further detail. A list of successful exhibitors is contained in Appendix IV to this Report.

CHAPTER XIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Measures adopted regarding ancient structures.

179. Berar cannot be described as rich in buildings of any archæological interest, but no part of India is entirely destitute of such remains. Such as exist are being protected from injury, and some of the best are being photographed by Major GILL, whose qualifications for the work are well known.* They are mostly Hindoo or Jaina temples, though Mahomedan tombs are also found and are numerous near Ellichpoor. The Hindoo structures are described as more numerous in the Mehkur District, above the Ajanta range, especially in the Eastern Talooquahs about Chicklee and Booldanah. Here they are larger, and have been better preserved by their seclusion among the hills of an out-of-the-way tract. But by far the finest specimen in Berar of Hindu Architecture is the temple at Lonar, though it has been left unfinished. It is built in the irregular star-like shape so well known in Southern India, the outside walls being covered with sculpture of great variety and curious taste, it stands on a raised foundation or basement, and the incomplete roof was probably intended to take a pyramidal shape. Among the smaller temples which are worth photographing may be mentioned a Jaina temple at Sirpore, with a ceiling remarkably carved, and two Hindu temples which Major ALLARDYCE discovered at Sakagaum and Satgaum. Most of these are built in the usual solid style of those architects who distrusted the arch, and laid massive stone lintels over monolithic pillars, which are sometimes plain, and sometimes elaborately carved. Grotesque brackets are occasionally added, and the chambers are often roofed by the "horizontal domes" described in p.p. 552, 553, of Volume II of Fergusson's Architecture.

Temple at Aounda.

180. Mr. LYALL is informed that the splendid temple at Aounda, about nine miles south of Hingolee, in His Highness the Nizam's Territory, is a completed model of the Lonar temple, the details being probably different.

* It may be mentioned here that the Minister of His Highness the Nizam's Government has lent his cordial assistance to us in obtaining these records of the past history of the Hyderabad Territory, employing the services of Captain NAPEAN, Madras Staff Corps, in taking similar photos of the buildings at Golconda, Bidar, Kurungabad and elsewhere.

Other Structures.

181. Raja Jye Sing's *Chuttree*, or "Umbrella summer house" at Balapore, is noticed by Captain HUDLESTON. It was probably built during the reign of Aurungzebe. There are some ruins at the village of Shahpore, which possibly mark the site of the "palace" which Sultan Morad, son of the Emperor Akbar, is said in the Ayeen Akberce to have built "six coss from Balapore" in Soubah Berar. But perhaps the projecting balcony windows on each side of the fine inner gate-way to the old Narnulla hill fort are the best sample in West Berar of architectural details in a Mahometan building.

CHAPTER XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—COTTON.

Experiments in Cotton culture.

182. Experiments have been continued in the districts with various descriptions of cotton seed. The Egyptian, the Dharwar, the New Orleans, and the Hingunghat varieties have all been tried; but it cannot be said that the results point to the desirability of introducing any of them into Berar. The Hingunghat seed succeeded best; but only where the morum, or gravelly substratum, lies close to the surface of black soil: for, where the black soil is deeper, as in most parts of the province, the yield of the indigenous seed is reported by all the local Officers to be the larger of the two. The greater success, therefore, which attended the Hingunghat experiment in the adjoining Collectorate of Khandeish, must be ascribed to the lighter soil of that Collectorate. The seed received from Dharwar failed to germinate at all. As regards the New Orleans seed, it yielded in the Woon district 94 lbs. per acre, and the plants grew to a height of three feet; whereas plants from Berar seed attained a height of three and half feet, and yielded 100 lbs. to the acre.

Cotton Export.

183. The following table shows a comparison of the year under report with the previous year as regards the exportation of this staple. The unexpectedly large increase in the number of bales pressed and half pressed in the province will also be viewed with pleasure, and is in very large measure attributable to the exertions of Mr. RIVETT-CARNAC.

	Full pressed bales.	Half-pressed bales.	Dokras.	Total in full pressed bales of 3¼ cwt.
1866-67 ...	644	41,866	5,74,338	2,20,000
1867-68 ...	31,659	1,45,733	1,52,122	2,04,000

Cotton Yards and Factories.

184. The management of the extensive cotton yards at the principal railway stations has been excellent, and reflects much credit on the Cotton Commissioner. The same remark applies still more strongly to the new cotton market at Khamgaon. At that place also, as at Oomrawuttee, Budnaira, and Sheagaon, extensive factories for the preparation of the staple have been established by European enterprise. Those at Khamgaon and Oomrawuttee afforded Sir RICHARD TEMPLE during his tour through the Province in November last, especial gratification.

SECTION II.

TRADE STATISTICS.

Registration of Trade.

185. In August 1867, Sir RICHARD TEMPLE issued orders for introducing into Berar the registration of traffic and trade statistics; and registration commenced on the 1st November. Since that date, the returns have been submitted punctually and appear trustworthy. The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway has rendered much and most courteous assistance in carrying out this somewhat difficult step. Twenty frontier outposts were required for the purpose in East, and nine in West, Berar, the expense of which is borne by Local Funds. An abstract of the returns for the whole province has been compiled, and will be found in Appendix II of this report. From this it will be seen that the total value of exports for the five months, during which the register has been kept, has been Rupees 113,84,140 (1,138,414£); and that of imports Rs. 74,17,597 (741,759£), being an excess of exports over imports of Rupees 39,66,543 (396,654£). Much of this traffic must of course be carried to the credit of Nagpore and the Central Provinces, the communications of which with Bombay run through Berar: and until an uniform system of registration prevails throughout India, it will be impossible to gather how much of any intermediate traffic between our internal provinces and their seaports belongs of right to the different provinces that may lie upon the road to those outlets. But every instance of the introduction of such a registration may be looked upon as a step in the attainment of this information.

SECTION III.

VITAL AND MORTUARY STATISTICS.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

186. In accordance with instructions issued in September last, a system for the registration of births and deaths has also been started. An abstract of these returns is contained in Appendix III. But it must be doubted whether they can be as yet considered very reliable. But the people may easily become habituated to the practice, and experience elsewhere has shown that such statistics grow in accuracy with every year. They will also be reasonably expected to be of much service to the Sanitary Commissioner.

SECTION IV.

FAIRS.

Cess upon Stalls.

187. The re-imposition of a slight cess upon stalls in the numerous weekly country-markets, with a view to the maintenance and conservancy of the bazaars in which they are held, has not been attended with any difficulty or unpopularity. The form in which it is levied has been altered for the better: the system of leasing it out being entirely abandoned. The excellent arrangements made in the Mehkur District at the Delwulghaon Fair, to which 100,000 or more pilgrims annually resort deserve special mention.

Dewulghaut Fair.

SECTION V.

ARBORICULTURE AND PASTURAGE.

Arboriculture.

188. Except at Oomrawuttee and Akolah, little has as yet been done for arboriculture, as distinct from Forestry. In the out-lying stations of the interior and along the high-road, this has yet to be commenced. Tree-nurseries will be formed at various points, and planting-out operations can then be attempted with less waste. Public gardens have been begun at Oomrawuttee and Akolah; but trees and shrubs of the rarer and superior sorts are as yet quite wanting in the Province. The Babool tree, however, thrives everywhere with remarkable spontaneity, and many hundred young coppices of this tree have been marked off, and fenced by the District Officers.

Pasturage and Cattle.

189. In respect to grass-lands, pasturage is indeed still abundant in the hilly parts of Balaghaut Berar, but is becoming more and more scarce in all the principal parts of the Province, especially in the Poorna valley. That this circumstance may be even now affecting the condition of the cattle is probable enough, and it affords colour to the opinion that the local breed is deteriorating. Three bulls were obtained from Hissar by Captain HUDLESTON, and it is satisfactory to report that they have been gladly and frequently resorted to. A second importation of the same breed will be directed next cold weather. The Government stallions, on the other hand, appear to have been quite neglected; but the reason of this is that Berar is almost destitute of mares or horses of any size or merits.

SECTION VI.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Measures adopted under this head.

190. Three measures for organization under this head require special record. Under orders from the Secretary of State, a Sanitary Commissioner has been appointed during the year to a charge in which Berar is included with the adjoining Central Provinces. In the Inspectorship of Jails is also included the Inspectorship of Civil Hospitals and Charitable Dispensaries, and this, therefore, has fallen on Dr. ABBOTT. And, thirdly, the operations of the Vaccine Department, which had entirely ceased in the Province for some years, have been placed under the care of Dr. J. BRAKE, the Superintendent General of Vaccination at Nagpore. The sanitation of the province may now, therefore, be said to be cared for in a way which may soon serve to put it on a level with other parts of India. But in considering what has been done this year, it will be remembered that these nominations were only made at the close of 1867, or the beginning of 1868, that the requisite Establishments had no previous existence, and that all, therefore, that has been possible has been to effect a start, which is, however, by no means discouraging in what it has as yet shown.

Charitable Dispensaries.

191. Sanction has been obtained to the institution of twenty-two Charitable Dispensaries in the provinces, in addition to the Civil Hospitals already existing. If a sufficient staff for their maintenance could be obtained, the number of Medical men of all grades would be raised to fifty-two. But at the present moment, there are but five Civil Surgeons, one Forest Medical Officer in the Mailghaut, and five Dressers or Pensioners in charge of the five Dispensaries, to the opening of which the want of competent hands has confined the operations of the year. On this subject, Inspector General E. G. BALFOUR writes:—"Hitherto the Madras Medical Department has been looked to, to supply medical subordinates for Berar; but the Inspector General of Madras now bids me look to Bengal: also the Bengal Inspector General has now brought to my notice the dislike entertained by the subordinates of that Presidency to be so far and so long absent from their homes." He has, however, promised to depute

as many subordinates to Berar as he may be able to detach for employment in that Province. Under these circumstances, Sir RICHARD TEMPLE directed application to Bombay; but, in fact, the dearth of medical aid is general on this side and the South of India.

Private Subscriptions.

192. Consequently, besides the Civil Hospitals at the four district head-quarters, it has been found possible to open only five local Dispensaries, at Oomrawuttee, Janaphal, Khamgaon, Ballapore and Akote. It is satisfactory to add that private liberality on the part of the inhabitants furnished the building at Ballapore,* and Rupees 9,000 (900£) towards the funds of the Institutions.

Estimated cost of those Institutions.

193. When all the sanctioned Institutions are in working order, the monthly cost of their permanent establishment has been estimated at Rupees 2,778, (277£,) of which Rupees 682 or 24·5 per cent. is contributed by Local Funds, the remainder by the Revenue. Other expenses, (medicines, &c.,) it may be hoped, will be fully defrayed by private contributions.

Number of cases treated.

194. Only one dispensary having been opened throughout the year, the number of cases (shown in the margin) treated appears small, but yields a daily average of 1·16 indoor, and 31·97 out-door, patients receiving relief.

Number admitted.		Daily average.		No. of deaths.	
In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.	In-door.	Out-door.
53	1,860	1·16	31·97	3	5

Vaccination.

195. Sanction was received in January last for the entertainment of the Establishments necessary for starting a system of vaccination in Berar. Three months therefore, of the working season only remained. During this time, 2,424 operations were performed, of which 1,339 are reported to have been successful, 277 of doubtful, and 148 of unknown result. To these must be added 1,197 operations performed by the Civil Surgeons; those at Janiphul and Yeotmal especially having laudably exerted themselves in this work. The prejudice against the Medical operations (which is almost a novelty in Berar) remains very strong, and in one instance, required the interference of the Police for the protection of the operator and led to a subsequent riot. Still the fact that they are already more acceptable in the towns, where they are better understood and appreciated, and that the people of Berar are by no means naturally unintelligent or contumacious, encourages the hope that this prejudice is quite surmountable and will disappear before more extended experience of the benefits that flow from the practice.

General sanitation.

196. The following extract from Mr. LYALL's Report conveys briefly what has been done in the way of sanitary reform generally:—"This year there has been much movement in the direction of sanitation, the impetus having been given by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE's introduction of the system which worked great changes in the Central Provinces. The Village Conservancy Rules were also borrowed from the Central Provinces, but they were modified and softened in detail. Next came the orders of the Government of India for the prevention of pestilence at great fairs and religious gatherings. Finally the out-turn of the year's work by District Officers has been fully laid before the Sanitary Commissioner and the Resident, and appears to embody very practical and judicious measures for abolishing nuisances, preventing filth, and for promoting public health and comfort generally." Establishments have been maintained in the principal towns, and village officials have now certainly been made acquainted with the ordinary precautions prescribed, and in many places are reported to observe them.

* Presented by Mr. BAPOO BIKARJEE.

CHAPTER XV.

CONCLUSION.

Notice of Officers.

197. Arriving as I did after the close of the year under report, I have not had the advantage as yet of forming the personal acquaintance of the Officers whose work has been thus recorded. But the various Departmental Reports, and the opinions therein given by those best qualified to judge, justify me in bringing forward the names of some, as deserving of special recognition by the Government of India.

Civil Officers.

198. Mr. A. C. LYALL, Commissioner of West Berar, has clearly shown himself to be an Officer of much ability; and the fact that the introduction of so many changes and measures of improvement, as are embodied in this Report, has been completely carried into effect, is in no slight degree to be attributed to the organizing power displayed by him in the local arrangements. Colonel J. STUBBS has officiated as Commissioner of the East Berar Division since its creation, and has administered it with efficiency. He has also shown himself an excellent Judicial Officer.

199. Of the Deputy Commissioners, Captain R. HUDLESTON (at Akolah) has clearly had the most difficult and heavy charge, and must be considered to be fairly entitled to the first place this year. He has also furnished excellent reports. Major J. ALLARDYCE (who has since officiated for Mr. LYALL) has done good service in the charge of the Mehkur District. Captain J. G. BELL at Oomrawuttee has shown much zeal and energy, and proved himself a very efficient Deputy Commissioner. Captain J. T. BUSHBY (Woon) and Lieutenant H. SZCZEPANSKI (officiating at Ellichpoor) have both performed their duties well, the latter with noticeable readiness and zeal.

200. Of the Assistant Commissioners, Mr. C. HORDERN, (in charge of Bassim, and an Officer of much acuteness and good judgment), Captain K. J. L. MACKENZIE, (in charge of the Mailghaut), Lieutenant R. BULLOCK, (as Secretary to the Akolah Exhibition), and Captains C. T. O. MAYNE, and J. FITZGERALD (as having acted efficiently for Deputy Commissioners during short terms of leave) deserve particular mention. Captain F. W. GRANT has also done good service; as also did Lieutenant R. H. SALKELD, until compelled by ill-health to take leave.

201. Captain H. C. MENZIES, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Oomrawuttee, merits especial credit for the industry and perseverance by which he has successfully brought that Court through the difficulties that beset it when first opened.

202. Mr. BYMANJEE JAMASJEE and Mr. RUTTONJEE JAMASJEE have been appointed Assistant Commissioners during the year, and are mentioned by both Commissioners as having thoroughly justified their selection both in character and in ability. Mr. TAJOODDEEN HOSSEEN has also joined the Commission in the same rank, but too recently to enable his superior Officers to give a judgment upon his merits.

203. Amongst the Extra Assistant Commissioners, I regret to have to record the death of Mr. SEETA RAM RAO, an Officer who for some years back had been specially deputed to the investigation of the Enams (Rent-free holdings) in East Berar. He had worked in this capacity in a manner that won the respect of all above him, and had nearly completed the task, before his death. Mr. J. H. BURNS, who is employed on similar duty in West Berar, has performed it with much sound judgment and industry. Mr. G. A. BOSWELL (attached to the Rent-

dency Staff at Hyderabad) has received the promotion to which his merits and service quite entitled him. Mr. C. A. W. DAVIES (who has now been appointed Paper Currency Officer at Akolah) is a full-power Magistrate of good experience. Of the remainder, Messrs. ATMA RAM BHICKAJEE, BAPOOJEE RUNGNATH, DINSHAJEE SOORABJEE, and RAM SEWUK have fairly earned distinction.

204. Amongst the Tahseeldars, mention may fairly be made of SHEIKH HISSAMOODDEEN (Oomrawuttee), now officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, RAM RAO GOVIND, (Chiclee), and ABDOOL BAREE (Ellichpoor).

Police Officers.

205. The high character given, by Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, of Major A. H. MILLETT, Inspector General of Police, last year, has been again fully maintained by him, and it is a matter of regret to me that ill-health now compels his temporary loss to the Province. During his absence on three months leave, his place was taken by Captain C. T. LANE, District Superintendent of Oomrawuttee, who has shown himself both able and energetic—quite capable indeed of filling the post. Messrs. F. WRIGHT, N. R. CUMBERLEGE, and H. W. BOWEN have all worked well as District Superintendents, and Mr. E. R. CHRISTIAN is showing much aptitude for his new duties.

Educational Staff.

206. Under Dr. R. S. SINCLAIR, L.L.D., Director of Public Instruction, the cause of education in the province has made a rapid and wide stride during the year. And his conciliatory power with the natives of the country is especially praiseworthy. He has been well assisted by Inspectors Mr. J. D. MACINTOSH and Mr. SHRIRAM BHICKAJEE JATAR, B.A., and by Messrs. G. C. AITKEN and J. SCORGIE, F.C.S., the Headmasters of the two High Schools at Oomrawuttee and Akolah.

Medical Department.

207. Inspector General of Hospitals, E. G. BALFOUR, has exercised an attentive supervision over his department, and the Medical Staff of Berar has been much strengthened lately both in number and position.

208. The following Officers at Nagpore have, on economical grounds, been vested with the same duties in Berar as they previously were discharging in the Central Provinces only:—Dr. S. C. TOWNSEND, Sanitary Commissioner; Colonel F. L. MAGNIAC, Registrar General: Major G. F. PEARSON, Forest Conservator: Dr. J. BRAKE, Superintendent General of Vaccination: Dr. R. T. ABBOTT, Inspector of Jails and Charitable Dispensaries: and to one and all, the thanks of the Resident are due for the energy they have shown in the introduction and organization of their several Departments under his authority.

Public Works Department.

209. Major G. PRICE, Superintending Engineer, conducted the duties of his Office in the efficient manner which has been frequently testified to in previous reports, till he took leave on medical certificate in October 1867. His place was then taken by Major C. J. MEAD, who has rendered great and constant assistance to the Resident both in suggestion, in criticism, and in supervision of the numerous Public Works now going on in Berar.

210. Mr. A. IZAT, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, (since promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade,) was placed in charge of the West Berar Division in January, and has proved himself as testified to by the Superintending Engineer, more than usually well qualified for the promotion which his previous good service as an Assistant Engineer had earned.

211. The Military buildings at Trimulgherry have progressed satisfactorily during the past year, under the immediate supervision and control of Captain G. SWETENHAM, the Executive Engineer of the Range.

Settlement Department.

212. The Commissioner of the Bombay Survey, Colonel W. C. ANDERSON, has been absent on leave during the greater portion of the year: as also has Major P. A. ELPHINSTONE, the local Superintendent of the Berar Revenue Survey. But their respective places have been ably filled by Major C. J. PRESCOTT and by Mr. R. R. BEYNON, and, in general, this Department now co-operates on good terms with the Civil Authorities.

Customs Department.

213. The promptitude with which the cordon of the Salt circle was thrown round the Province is to be attributed mainly to the energy of Mr. F. W. VERE, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, who, at the expense of much personal labour during the rainy season, himself travelled over the greater portion of the line, and selected the necessary posts. Amongst his subordinates, the name of Mr. T. A. MARTIN is specially brought to notice, as having done good service under conditions of difficulty and despite severe personal illness.

Cotton Commissioner.

214. Mr. H. RIVETT-CARNAC, Cotton Commissioner, has continued to render active and effectual service in furnishing the public with regular and accurate information of the prospects of the crops and condition of the trade, and in devising numerous measures for facilitating traffic in this very important staple.

Account Department.

215. The extent and important nature of the services rendered by Mr. SIMPSON BYRNE, Deputy Accountant General, has been recorded in the body of this Report, and are such as to entitle him to special commendation.

216. Mr. H. C. FOWLER also deserves mention as the very capable Accountant of the Resident's Office, and as having since officiated for Mr. BOSWELL.

Residency Staff.

217. The important post of First Assistant to the Resident was held in the earlier part of the year by Colonel STUBBS, and subsequently by Mr. J. G. CORDERY, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was promoted from the Second Assistantship in which he was temporarily Officiating, to the former appointment on Colonel STUBBS' promotion to his present post in the Berar Commission. The services of the latter Officer have been already in this Report commended to the favorable notice of Government. Mr. CORDERY's services to the Local Administration, as well in his capacity of Second Assistant, as in the more important position of First Assistant have been of the most valuable character. With ability of a very high order and an accurate knowledge of the duties which devolve on a Civil Officer in all the details of his Administrative, Judicial or Executive work, he combines the advantages of possessing sound judgment and an excellent temper—qualities which when coupled with a pleasing address, as in his case, are peculiarly valuable in a Political Officer. I am aware that his services were highly esteemed by my predecessors, Sir GEORE YULE and Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, as well as by the late Mr. ROBERTS during the short period he held office, and I have myself benefited considerably by his assistance, not only in the preparation of the present Report, but generally by his cordial co-operation and valuable counsel since I assumed charge of my present duties. I feel it to be a most pleasing duty to commend his services to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

218. Lieutenant W. TWEEDIE, Second Assistant Resident, during the short period he held that post, gave proofs of so much capacity that, on the recommendation of Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, he was nominated Political Secretary to Lord (then Sir ROBERT) NAPIER of Magdala, Commander-in-Chief of the Abyssinian

Force. Since the conclusion of the war, in which he is reported in all despatches to have rendered excellent service, he has rejoined his former appointment, to which he has always shown himself peculiarly fitted.

219. During his absence in Abyssinia, his place was taken by Lieutenant G. H. TREVOR, of the Madras Staff Corps, and previously Officiating in the Commission of the Central Provinces—a very capable Officer, and one who by his tact and acuteness gave peculiar satisfaction in all his various duties to those with whom he was brought into contact at Hyderabad. The loss of his services I greatly regret.

Concluding remarks.

220. In conclusion, I would note one point which seems to speak very highly of all the Officers of the administration generally. During the year, important administrative changes, and numerous new measures have been carried out. The partition of the province into two divisions; the demarcation of two new Districts; the inclusion of Berar within the Salt circle of the Customs Department; the formation of means for the complete registration of the trade of the country; the introduction of a Paper Currency; the establishment of a system for the Registration of Deeds and Assurances; the organization of distinct departments for Vaccination, Sanitation, Jails and Charitable Dispensaries; the final adjustment of the accounts of the Assigned Districts as they stand up to date between the Imperial, and His Highness the Nizam's, Governments; the institution of a general plan for the record of vital and mortuary Statistics—are all measures the achievement of which falls within the period under review. They constitute so numerous a list, that Sir RICHARD TEMPLE may most fairly be represented as having very amply redeemed the pledge implied in the words that close his Introduction to the Report of last year.* In addition to these, a Census has been taken, and the Akolah Exhibition held. These exceptional duties must have added very materially to the work of all departments; yet they have been ably and ungrudgingly discharged without the slightest detriment to the despatch of a largely increasing routine business also. It should be recorded, further, that the Administration has been carried on, subject to unavoidable changes at its Head-quarters. Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, to whose spirit and direction the impetus given to the affairs of the year is entirely due, left Hyderabad at the end of December. The First Assistant Resident remained in conduct of the duties for three months. Then followed the lamentable illness and decease of my predecessor, Mr. A. A. ROBERTS, C. B. and C.S.I., shortly after his assumption of his duties as Resident at Hyderabad. The State has suffered few heavier losses of late years than in his deplorable death. Mr. CORDERY then again officiated, until I had the honor of joining the appointment myself on the 10th of June 1868.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
15th *September* 1868.

C. B. SAUNDERS,
Resident.

* "At all events, the results attained under the care of those who went before, will serve as encouragement to us, who are now in charge, to press onwards and to persevere in what yet remains to be done."

APPENDIX I.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the Year 1867-68.

	HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Amount of Receipt.
	Civil Department.	Rupees.
I.	Land Revenue	43,55,011
III.	Forest	53,447
IV.	Abkaree	8,71,766
V.	License Tax	...
VI.	Customs	98,706
VII.	Salt	11,718
IX.	Stamps	3,48,301
XIII.	Law and Justice	47,469
XIV.	Police	56,081
XVI.	Education	13,757
XVII.	Interest	1,633
XVIII.	Miscellaneous	17,772
	Total Civil Department...	58,75,661
	Military Department.	
3	Regimental Pay and Allowances and Charges	278
4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies, and Services ...	...
5	Stud and Remount Establishments, Supplies, and Services ...	545
6	Clothing Establishment, Supplies, and Services	...
7	Barrack Establishments, Supplies, and Services	...
9	Medical Establishments, Services, and Supplies	...
10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores, and Camp Equipage ...	1,068
14	Miscellaneous Services	10,430
	Total Military Department...	12,321
	Public Works Department.	
	Realized in the Public Works Department.	
	Tolls, Dues, Fines, Fees, and Refunds	692
	Rents of Buildings...	715
	Sales of Produce...	3
	Sales of Buildings, old Materials and Tools and Plants... ...	358
	Realized in Civil Department.	
	Sales of Buildings and old Materials...	1,093
	Total Public Works Department...	2,861
	Total Receipts...	58,90,843

	HEADS OF DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount of Expenditure.
	Civil Department.	Rupees.
3	Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	1,700
4	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks	9,450
5	Land Revenue	6,15,716
6	Forest	18,345
9	Customs	43,169
10	Salt	...
12	Stamps	18,800
13	Mint	...
17	Administration and Public Departments	1,33,418
18	Law and Justice	1,03,284
19	Police	4,37,398
21	Education, Science, and Art	1,97,003
22	Ecclesiastical	10,841
23	Medical Services	26,641
24	Stationery and Printing	25,229
26	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,60,157
27	Miscellaneous Services	32,068
28	Superannuations	2,295
	Total Civil Department...	18,27,544
	Military Department.	
1	Army and Garrison Staff	36,590
2	Administrative Staff	2,650
3	Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges	21,54,826
4	Commissariat Establishments, Supplies, and Services... ...	3,68,077
5	Stud and Remount Establishments, Supplies, and Services ...	9,525
6	Clothing Establishment, &c.	37,713
7	Barrack Establishments, &c....	724
8	Administration of Martial Law	3,824
9	Medical Establishment, Services, and Supplies	23,614
10	Ordnance Establishments, Stores, and Camp Equipage ...	96,382
14	Miscellaneous Services	68,767
16	Rewards for Military Services	10,894
18	Military Pensions	1,36,628
19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances ...	951
20	Superannuation, Pensions, and Gratuities	42
	Total Military Department...	29,30,527
	Public Works Department.	
	Original Works	5,05,170
	Repairs	15,280
	Establishments	85,493
	Tools and Plants	5,327
	Total Public Works Department...	6,11,290
	Total Expenditure...	53,69,691

DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT GENL.'S OFFICE,
BOLARUM,
29th August 1868.

E. SIMPSON BYRNE,
Deputy Accountant General.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the Import and Export Trade, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from Nov. 1867 to 31st March 1868 inclusive.

DIVISIONS.	Cotton.				Sugar and Ghoor.		Salt.		Wheat.		Rice.		Other edible grains.	
	Cleaned.		Uncleaned											
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
Exports.														
East Berar ...	71,332	10,87,185	19,900	87,685	4,299	52,077	4,350	26,810	8,989	26,281	9,196	42,525	60,727	1,03,617
West Berar ...	4,28,928	59,18,223	24,608	3,43,774	1,238	21,734	296	1,776	5,060	14,186	4,846	19,336	49,242	1,34,297
Total...	5,00,260	70,05,408	44,508	4,31,459	5,537	73,811	4,646	28,586	14,049	40,467	14,042	61,861	1,09,969	2,37,914
Imports.														
East Berar ...	34,138	4,52,024	31,414	1,20,406	25,745	2,77,794	4,593	22,167	24,593	73,387	44,354	1,62,511	25,348	59,491
West Berar ...	4,602	59,416	2,105	7,836	13,869	1,58,987	27,034	1,62,204	1,828	5,709	16,601	64,057	11,402	28,658
Total...	38,740	5,11,440	33,519	1,28,242	39,614	4,36,781	31,627	1,84,371	26,421	79,096	60,955	2,26,568	36,750	88,149

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

Statement showing the Import and Export Trade, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, &c.—(Continued.)

DIVISIONS.	Oil Seeds of all kinds.		Metals and Hardware.		Railway materials.		English Piece Goods.		Miscellaneous European Goods.		Country Cloth.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
EXPORTS.												
East Berar... ...	11,127	50,620	1,109	41,029	...	...	1,076	89,484	259	6,368	5,374	2,58,180
West Berar... ...	4,854	19,482	2,769	78,976	1,457	43,710	1,192	91,653	69	2,450	4,562	4,44,190
Total...	15,981	70,102	3,878	1,20,005	1,457	43,710	2,268	1,81,137	328	8,818	9,936	7,02,370
IMPORTS.												
East Berar... ...	20,372	56,097	1,647	51,523	...	...	451	41,679	197	7,892	9,429	7,02,622
West Berar... ...	3,997	28,073	19,281	7,70,180	8,546	2,56,380	5,637	3,48,736	2,272	36,343	1,747	1,48,542
Total...	24,369	84,170	20,928	8,21,703	8,546	2,56,380	6,088	3,90,415	2,469	44,235	11,176	8,51,164

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

Statement showing the Import and Export Trade, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, &c.—(Continued.)

DIVISIONS.	Lac.		Tobacco.		Spices.		Country Stationery.		Silk and Silk Co-coons.		Dyes.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
EXPORTS.												
East Berar... ...	258	6,558	7,615	65,570	1,541	37,121	11	202	120	22,845	1,159	40,911
West Berar... ...	480	15,394	656	24,329	469	1,38,561	124	2,488	31	12,818	2,179	54,718
Total...	738	21,952	8,271	89,899	2,010	1,75,682	135	2,690	151	35,663	3,338	95,629
IMPORTS.												
East Berar... ...	1,243	52,094	1,871	23,208	2,814	47,995	219	7,910	129	1,14,373	3,935	5,90,359
West Berar... ...	81	2,529	509	5,106	6,836	2,16,812	294	6,185	86	22,113	560	17,312
Total...	1,324	54,623	2,380	28,314	9,650	2,64,807	513	14,095	215	1,36,486	4,495	6,07,671

APPENDIX II.—(*Continued.*)

Statement showing the Import and Export Trade, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, &c.—(Continued.)

DIVISIONS.	Government Stores.		Hides and Horns.		Opium.		Wool.		Horses.		Cattle.	
	Quantity. Maunds.	Value. Rupees.	Quantity. Maunds.	Value. Rupees.	Quantity. Maunds.	Value. Rupees.	Quantity. Maunds.	Value. Rupees.	Number.	Value. Rupees.	Number.	Value. Rupees.
EXPORTS.												
East Berar... ...	...	...	758	33,469	432	3,24,040	188	2,848	98	1,955	6,932	1,12,603
West Berar... ...	15	300	541	9,862	1,315	6,91,290	15	500	...	11,880	...	1,41,424
Total...	15	300	1,299	43,331	1,747	10,15,330	203	3,348	98	13,835	6,932	2,54,027
IMPORTS.												
East Berar... ...	...	...	1,426	46,256	252	1,95,335	2,774	20,100	151	4,735	2,524	48,140
West Berar... ...	...	...	139	868	...	...	...	...	...	24,145	...	20,410
Total...	...	...	1,565	47,124	252	1,95,335	2,774	20,100	151	28,880	2,524	68,550

APPENDIX II.—(*Concluded.*)

Statement showing the Import and Export Trade, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, &c.—(Concluded.)

DIVISIONS.	Sheep.		Timber and Wood.		Ghee and Oil.		Cocoanut.		Miscellaneous.		Total animals excluded from quantity.		REMARKS.
	Number.	Value. Rupees.	Quantity. Maunds.	Value. Rupees.	Quantity. Maunds.	Value. Rupees.	Quantity. Maunds.	Value. Rupees.	Quantity. Maunds.	Value. Rupees.	Quantity.	Value. Rupees.	
EXPORTS.													
East Berar... ...	2,103	2,235	3,36,422	50,640	3,831	76,275	7,778	83,119	34,403	2,22,197	2,60,208	28,86,429	
West Berar... ...	...	4,771	1,968	6,297	3,960	1,38,295	1,619	477	14,495	1,10,525	5,56,988	84,97,711	
Total...	2,103	7,006	3,38,390	56,937	7,791	2,14,570	9,397	83,596	48,898	3,32,722	8,17,196	113,84,140	
IMPORTS.													
East Berar... ...	4,182	6,934	34,052	69,603	4,844	91,702	4,064	66,497	58,799	6,06,205	3,38,714	42,79,997	
West Berar... ...	...	1,767	19,332	1,49,864	7,329	1,01,098	86,422	18,121	70,886	4,76,149	3,12,885	31,37,600	
Total...	4,182	8,701	53,384	2,19,467	12,173	1,92,800	90,486	84,618	1,29,685	10,82,354	6,51,599	74,17,597	

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
15*th September* 1868.

J. G. CORDERY,
First Assistant Resident.

APPENDIX III.

Register of Births and Deaths, with Causes of Deaths, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from the month of December 1867, *to March* 1868 *inclusive.*

Divisions.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Population as stood on the 31st March 1868.	Births.	Causes of Deaths.									Total Deaths.						Deaths.		
				Fever.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Diseases of the bowels.	Other diseases.	Violent Deaths.				Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Europeans and East Indians.				
									Suicide.	Accidental.	By wild beasts.	Snake bites, &c.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
East Berar.	Number registered during the months of December 1867, January, February, and March 1868, in the Oomrawuttee District... ...	78,952	612	173	59	17	77	227	2	16	...	1	289	188	59	36	...	...	348	224	572
	Do. do. in Ellichpoor District...	3,59,469	725	303	...	36	40	371	4	12	...	5	418	248	55	48	...	2	473	298	771
	Do. do. in Woon District ...	4,77,861	703	298	...	81	57	368	11	4	10	6	350	273	114	97	...	1	464	371	835
	Total...	9,15,782	2,040	774	59	134	174	966	17	32	10	12	1,057	709	228	181	...	3	1,285	893	2,178
West Berar.	Number registered during the months of December 1867, January, February, and March 1868, in the Akolah District... ...	6,49,134	2,201	1,083	3	329	493	629	15	55	6	9	1,303	1,037	169	111	2	...	1,474	1,148	2,622
	Do. do. Mehkur District... ...	3,53,436	1,911	416	13	352	244	751	8	15	6	5	924	714	90	81	1	...	1,015	795	1,810
	Total...	10,02,570	4,112	1,499	16	681	737	1,380	23	70	12	14	2,227	1,751	259	192	3	...	2,489	1,943	4,432
	Grand Total...	19,18,352	6,152	2,273	75	815	911	2,346	40	102	22	26	3,284	2,460	487	373	3	3	3,774	2,836	6,610

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
15th September 1868.

J. G. CORDERY,
First Assistant Resident.

APPENDIX IV.

List of Prizes awarded to Successful Exhibitors at the Akolah Exhibition of 1868.

Nature of Prize.	For	To whom awarded.
1 Silver Medal ...	Best Bull, Berar bred, 4 years ...	Krishna of Umrapore, Akolah.
20 Rupees ...	do. do. age 3 years ...	Captain Bell, Oomrawuttee.
1 Gold Medal ...	Best Bull of any age, 1st prize ...	Collector of Candesh.
20 Rupees ...	do. do. 2nd prize ...	Local Committee, Nagpore.
1 Silver Medal ...	Milch Cow and Calf under 7 years, Berar bred ...	Major Allardyce.
do. ...	do. Cow and Calf owned by resident in Berar, bred anywhere ...	Captain Bell.
40 Rs. 1 Silver Medal...	Best draught Bullocks, bred and owned in Berar ...	Lutchmon of Akote.
1 Silver Medal ...	do. do. 1st prize ...	Biland Khan of Ballapore.
60 Rupees ...	do. do. open to all comers...	Prem Sing, Duffiadar.
1 Silver Medal ...	do. do. ...	Shunkur Kullal of Tairee, Wurdah.
do. ...	do. do. ...	Yadeo Rao Panday, Bhundara.
do. ...	Best Buffaloe Bull ...	Goojahgandhi, Wurdah.
15 Rupees ...	do. do. ...	Gunajee Bhendi, Akote.
1 Silver Medal ...	Best Buffaloe Cow in milk ...	Captain Mayne.
15 Rupees ...	do. do 2nd prize ...	Doolaram, Jemadar, Woon.
1 Silver Medal ...	Best pair plough Bullocks ...	Thanba, Malgoozar.
30 Rupees ...	do. do. 2nd prize ...	Duffiadar Meer Akrâm Ally.
10 S. P. ...	Best pair of Gynees ...	Maharee of Akote.
1 Silver Medal ...	Cow and Calf in milk, special prize ...	Captain Mackenzie.
do. ...	Cow and Calf in milk, do. ...	Mahomed Ghoolam Moortuzah, Wurdah.
do. ...	do. do. do. ...	Mangagaolin, Wurdah.
	Class II.	
1 Gold Medal ...	Best Stallion, 1st prize ...	Collector of Candesh.
1 Silver Medal ...	do. 2nd prize ...	do. do.
do. ...	Best brood Mare, 1st prize ...	Sooreyban, of Deoree.
40 Rupees ...	do. 2nd prize ...	Mahput Rao.
1 Silver Medal ...	do. do. special prize ...	Mahomed Esek, Wurdah.
do. ...	Best Pony or Galloway, 1st prize ...	Captain Bell.
30 Rupees ...	do. do. 2nd prize ...	C. Hordern, Esq.
1 Silver Medal ...	Saddle Horse, special prize ...	Meer Akram Ally, Duffiadar.
do. ...	do. do. ...	Sreeput Rao of Mehkur.
	Class III.	
1 Silver Medal ...	Best Ram of any Indian breed, 1st prize.	Local Committee, Nagpore.
30 Rupees ...	do. do. 2nd prize...	Thanjei, Moortuzapoor.
1 Silver Medal ...	do. English breed ...	Local Committee, Nagpore.
30 Rupees ...	do. do. ...	do. do.
30 do. ...	Pen of 4 Indian Ewes, full mouthed ...	do. do.
20 do. ...	do. short haired Goat in milk ...	Captain Mayne.
1 Silver Medal ...	do. do. 2nd prize ...	do.
20 Rupees ...	do. long haired ...	Futtoo Kullal.
20 do. ...	Buck Goat, 1st prize ...	Ramsook, Tehseeldar.
10 do. ...	do. 2nd prize ...	do.
	Class IV.	
15 Rupees ...	Pen of 5 Fowls, country bred ...	Captain Bushby.
10 do. ...	do. do. 2nd prize ...	Lutchmon, Chuprassee of Chandah.
15 do. ...	Game Fowls (pen of five) ...	Local Committee, Nagpore.
10 do. ...	do. do. 2nd prize ...	Captain Bushby.
10 do. ...	Fancy Fowls ...	Deputy Commissioner, Wurdah.
5 do. ...	do. 2nd prize ...	Captain Bell.
10 do. ...	Guinea Fowls ...	do.
5 do. ...	do. 2nd prize ...	Captain Bushby.
10 do. ...	Pen of Turkeys ...	Mr. Jones, Nagpore.
5 do. ...	do. 2nd prize ...	Deputy Commissioner, Wurdah.
5 do. ...	Best large cock Turkey ...	Captain Bell.
5 do. ...	do. hen bird ...	Captain Justice.
5 do. ...	Best Gander ...	Tehseeldar, Ballapoor.

APPENDIX IV.—(Continued.)

List of Prizes awarded to Successful Exhibitors, &c.—(Continued.)

Nature of Prize.	For	To whom awarded.
5 Rupees ...	Best Goose. ...	Tehseeldar, Ballapoor.
10 do. ...	Best Drake and 3 Ducks ...	Captain Bell.
5 do. ...	do. do. 2nd prize ...	Tehseeldar, Akolah.
5 do. ...	Best Drake ...	Venaik Rao Deshmook.
5 do. ...	do. Duck ...	do. do.
10 do. ...	Best cage Pigeons ...	Mr. Watts, Jubbulpoor.
5 do. ...	do. do. ...	Deputy Commissioner, Wurdah.
10 do. ...	Best cage of Rabbits ...	J. Berwicks, Esq.
5 do. ...	do. do. ...	Deputy Commissioner, Wurdah.
1 Silver Medal ...	Best show of Poultry ...	Captain Justice, Jaulnah.
	(GROUP II.) CLASS V.	
1 Gold Medal ...	Best Portable Steam Engine ...	Ransome and Sim.
1 Silver Medal ...	Macrae's Bullock Gear ...	Mr. W. Macrae.
	CLASS VIII.	
100 Rupees ...	Best Pump worked by cattle ...	Messrs. Shand and Mason.
100 do. ...	do. do. steam power ...	Captain Foord for Akolah Municipality,—Gwyne & Co., Makers.
1 Silver Medal ...	Best hand pump adapted to native use..	Messrs. Shand and Mason.
1 Silver Medal ...	Best Fanner for winnowing grain ...	Ransome and Sim.
50 Rs. 1 Silver Medal..	Best Native sugar mill ...	Deputy Commissioner, Chindwara.
1 Silver Medal ...	Best Churn ...	George Kent.
1 do. ...	Best Cotton Gin ...	Platt Brothers.
1 do. ...	Best Oil Mill ...	J. and H. Gwyne.
1 do. ...	Best Chaffcutter ...	Smith Fleming and Co., Exhibitor,—Ransome and Sim, Makers.
1 do. ...	Best grain bruiser ...	Smith Fleming & Co.,—Ex-Ransome and Sim, Makers.
1 do. ...	Best circular band or vertical saws ...	J. McDowell and Sons.
100 Rs. 1 Gold Medal..	Best planning and modelling machine...	Samuel Warsom and Co.
1 Silver Medal ...	Best models of any machinery ...	J. and H. Gwyne.
1 do. ...	Best scientific and musical instrument, 1st prize ...	Messrs. Roselett & Co., Bombay.
1 do. ...	do. do. 2nd prize ...	Committee Exhibitors—Messrs. Newton and Co., Makers.
1 Gold Medal ...	For patent portable left and force pump for deep wells ...	Shand, Mason and Co.
1 Silver Medal ...	Best twine and rope making machine...	Supt., Nagpore Central Jail.
1 do. ...	Best collection of Engineers tools, 1st prize ...	Ibbotson Brothers.
1 do. ...	do. do. 2nd prize ...	F. L. O. Callaghan, Esq.
1 do. ...	Mincing machine ...	George Kent.
1 do. S. P. ...	For excellent collection of various household implements and domestic machinery ...	do.
	CLASS XII.	
10 Rupees ...	Fresh butter ...	Madooabba Naik, Akolah.
10 do. ...	Ghee (buffaloes) ...	Oomajee Sonoby, Akolah.
	CLASS XIII.	
1 Silver Medal ...	Wheat ...	Jan Rao Deshmook, Wakud, Mehkur.
Hon'ble Mention ...	do. ...	Collector of Poona.
10 Rupees ...	Barley ...	Goberdun Doss, Mirzapore.
10 do. ...	Oats ...	Byro Dyal Chowdry do.
1 Silver Medal ...	Indian Corn ...	Sowen Sing, Oomrah, Baitool.
10 Rupees ...	Bajree ...	Baboo Doorga Persad, Mirzapoor.
1 Silver Medal ...	Jowar ...	Govind Rao Eshwunt Rao Wujjer Garoo, Muttergaum.
1 do. ...	Table Rice ...	Abdool Gunny, Bhundara.
10 Rupees ...	Common Rice ...	Junnóoba Janee, Boorhanpoor, Chanda.
Hon'ble Mention ...	Carolina Paddy ...	Secy., Arboriculture Society, Nagpore.

APPENDIX IV.—(*Continued.*)

List of Prizes awarded to Successful Exhibitors, &c.—(Continued.)

Nature of Prize.	For	To whom awarded.
	CLASS XIV.	
Certificate	Gram	Local Committee, Jubbulpore.
do.	Peas	Bhyro Dial Chowdry, Mirzapoor.
Silver Medal	Best collection of Dals	Lieutenant FitzGerald, Akolah.
	CLASS XV.	
Silver Medal	Potatoes	Lieut. Mackenzie, Chiculda.
12 Rupees	Turmeric	Nagosa Malgoozar Banduck, Chandah.
1 Certificate	Ginger	W. Maylor, Esq., Malabar.
1 Certificate	Arrowroot	Local Committee, Bhundara.
8 Rupees	Yams	Gurry Punt, Kahtole, Nagpore.
Certificate	Chillies	Koonjee Beharee, Chanda.
do.	Garlic	Deokonundun Jowulkaira, Baitool.
	CLASS XVI.	
15 Rupees	Ambaree (Sunn)	Gunput Rao Dixit, Chamorsee, Chanda.
15 do.	Sunn of Sunnae plant	Poorunwuld Tootaram, Mehkur District.
Certificate	Hemp	C. Naraina, Sher., Malabar Colr.'s Office.
do.	Any other fibre	School of Art, Madras, in fibre of plantain.
	CLASS XVII.	
Silver Medal	New Orleans	Mr. Walton.
Gold Medal	Indian Cotton	Specimen from Kandeish grown from Hingunghat seed.
Silver Medal	do.	do. do. do.
do.	Berar Cotton	J. Dougald Esq., Akote.
do.	Best picked Cotton	Gopalrao Deshpandia, Argaon, Akola Dt.
do.	Best ginned Cotton by Platt's Gin	Col. Ker, Agent M. of Sy. & Press Co. (Ld)
do.	Best pressed Cotton	Messrs. Warrick and Co., Hingunghat.
	CLASS XVIII.	
Silver Medal	Tussah Silk	Major Waddington, D. C., Nursingpoor.
do.	Reeled Silk	Tillookpooree Gosain, Ponee, Bhundara.
10 Rupees	do.	do. do.
	CLASS XIX.	
10 Rupees	Safflower	Hussan Attar.
Silver Medal	Lac Dye	Messrs. Maclean and Co., Jubbulpoor.
do.	Indigo (Berar)	From Poosud Talook, Woon District.
do.	Al	Koonjee Beharee, Chanda.
Honorable Mention	Al	Lieutenant Mackenzie, Chiculda.
	CLASS XX.	
Silver Medal	Oil seeds Linseed	Janoo Eenkur, Saungpoor, Mehkur.
10 Rupees	Mustard	Byro Dyal Chowdry, Mirzapoor.
10 do.	Til seed	Govind Rao Hatta, Ballapoor.
13 do.	Castor Oil seed	do. do.
10 do.	Koosoomb seed (Kullee)	do. do.
10 do.	Poppy seed	Curtojee, Akolah District.
Honorable Mention	do.	Bhyro Dyal of Mirzapore.
	CLASS XXI.	
15 Rupees	Tobacco	Gogolia Chetty of Hingunghat.
Silver Medal	do.	Govind Rao Deshmook, Hatta, Balapoor.
	CLASS XXII.	
Certificate	Sugarcane	Local Committee, Chanda.
do.	Honey	H. Reed, Esq., Offg. Dy. Comr., Dumah.
10 Rupees	Wax	Tehseeldar of Moresee, Ellichpoor Dist.

List of Prizes awarded to Successful Exhibitors, &c.—(Continued.)

Nature of Prize.	For	To whom awarded.
	CLASS XXIV.	
Silver Medal	Foreign	Adjoodia of Oomrawuttee.
do.	Native	Ambaria Dungur of Oomrawuttee.
	CLASS XXV.	
Silver Medal	Best collection of Chemicals.	School of Arts, Madras.
50 Rs. 1 Silver Medal.	do. Pharmaceuticals	Mr. New, Bangalore.
Silver Medal	Collection of Native Medicines	Local Committee, Bhundara.
	CLASS XXVI.	
Certificate	Best collection dried fruits	Messrs. Mehrjee Johnstone and Co.
do.	Indian Nuts	Deputy Commissioner, Bhundara, Central Province.
do.	Dried Mohowa Flowers	Gunput Row Mohurir, Chindwara.
Silver Medal	Best collection Indian Jellies	Mr. Hobson.
	B. TEA AND COFFEE.	
Silver Medal	Indian Teas	Kousanee Tea Company.
Certificate	Indian Coffee	
	C. SPICES.	
Silver Medal	Best collection of Spices	Hurdeo Jolumlall, Mirzapore.
	D. SACCHURINE PRODUCE.	
Certificate	Sugarcandy	Tehseeldar, Ellichpoor.
10 Rupees	Soft Sugar	Beharee Lall, Saugor.
Certificate	Goor	Tajee Sing, Potail, Baitool,
Silver Medal	L. Fixed Oils	Mr. James D'Cruz, Pettah Hospital, Bangalore.
do.	L. Miscellaneous (specimens of refined Saltpetre)	Ikramullie, of Mirzapore.
	CLASS XXVII.	
Gold Medal	Indigenous building timbers	Messrs. Nicol and Co.
Silver Medal	do. do.	Lieutenant Douglas, Jubbulpore.
do.	Minor forest produce, such as puns, &c.	do. do.
	CLASS XXVIII.	
Silver Medal	Indigenous Iron Ore in the crude and smelted slates	Deputy Commissioner, Bundarah.
do.	Indigenous Coal	Deputy Commissioner, Chanda.
do.	Large and varied collection of Clays	do. do.
Certificate	For arrangements of Fibres	Mr. Cameron.
	CLASS XXIX.	
Silver Medal	Muslin	J. Melville, Esq., Hingunghaut.
25 Rupees	do.	W. Somerville.
Silver Medal	Piece Goods, grey cloth	G. and R. Dewhurst.
do.	do. do.	Great Eastern Mills, Bombay.
do.	Single poled Tent	School of Industry.
100 Rupees	Hill Tent	do. do.
Certificate	Bechoba Tent	do. do.
	CLASS XXX.	
Silver Medal	Numda or Felt	Dr. Moir, Agra.
Certificate	Flannel	Edmund Grundy and Son.
do.	Blankets	Dr. Moir, Agra.
Silver Medal	Carpets	Captain Weldon, Oomrawuttee.
Certificates	do.	School of Industry, Jubbulpore.
Silver Medal	For excellent display of carpets	do. do.
Certificate	Rugs	James Templeton and Co.
do.	For excellent display of rugs	School of Industry, Jubbulpore.

List of Prizes awarded to Successful Exhibitors, &c.—(Continued.

Nature of Prize.	For	To whom awarded.
	CLASS XXXI.	
Silver Medal ...	Silk in piece ...	Government of Bombay.
do. ...	do. plain ...	Assistant Commissioner, Lahore.
do. ...	Tusser plain ...	Deputy Commissioner, Sumbulpore.
Certificate ...	do. colored ...	Baboo Berasar Dutt.
50 Rupees 1 Silver Medal	Pugrees and scarfs ...	Allybhoy Chandabhoy, Oomrawuttee.
Silver Medal ...	do. do. ...	Colonel Murray.
	CLASS XXXII.	
Certificate ...	Canvas ...	John Leadbetter and Co.
Silver Medal ...	Gunny ...	Deputy Commissioner, Baitool.
do. S. P. ...	do. (for remarkable durability and cheapness) ...	Akolah Jail.
do. ...	Rope ...	Central Jail, Nagpore.
do. ...	Linen ...	Pender and Co.
	CLASS XXXIII.	
Silver Medal ...	Shawls ...	Robert Kerr and Co.
do. ...	do. ...	Ahmed Khan, Serunuggur.
do. ...	Embroidered Cloth ...	Ragooba, Goolburga.
do. ...	do. do. ...	Tehseeldar, Oomrawuttee.
Silver Medal ...	Silk Muslin, &c. ...	Madras.
do. ...	do. do. ..	Capoor Chund, Agra.
	CLASS XXXIV.	
Silver Medal ...	Brass ..	Metal Mart, Bombay.
do. S. P. ...	Candlesticks, &c., of gun metal ...	Deputy Commissioner, Mundlah.
do. ...	Copper utensils ...	Collector, Ahmednugger.
do. ...	Steel cutlery ...	S. Osbern and Co.
	CLASS XXXV.	
Silver Medal ...	Earthen vessels, &c., useful ...	Local Committee, Bhundara.
do. ...	do. chemical apparatus ..	School of Arts, Madras.
Certificate ...	Bricks ...	do. do.
do. ...	Fire bricks ...	do. do.
do. ...	Tiles ...	do. do.
do. ...	Pipes ...	H. Rivett Carnac, Esq.
	CLASS XXXVI.	
Silver Medal ...	Glass ...	Green and Co.
	CLASS XXXVII.	
Silver Medal ...	Furniture Native manufacture ...	Local Committee, Nagpore.
Certificate ...	do. do. ...	Deputy Commissioner, Oomrawuttee.
Gold Medal ...	do. European do. ..	2nd Battalion, 21st Royal Fusiliers.
	CLASS XXXVIII.	
Certificate ...	Saddlery and harness ...	A. Davis.
Silver Medal ...	Embroidered slippers ...	Deputy Commissioner, Chanda.
	CLASS XL.	
Silver Medal ...	Fire arms, European ...	E. M. Rielly.
do. ...	do. Native ...	Mehkur, Berar.
do. ...	Knives ...	Bodroj, Aurungabad.
Certificate ...	Hog spears ...	Dadae, Ahmednuggur.
	CLASS XLI.	
Certificate ...	Carriages ...	E. Kesterton.
do. ...	Ringee ...	Christnajee Naik, Chinnoor.
Silver Medal. ...	Tipping dust cart ...	Captain Weldon.

List of Prizes awarded to Successful Exhibitors, &c.—(Continued.)

Nature of Prize.	For	To whom awarded.
	CLASS XLIII.	
S. P. Medal ...	Tin despatch boxes ...	21st Fusiliers.
Silver Medal ...	Plated ware ...	Dixon and Co.
Silver Medal ...	Ornamental carving ...	Hussain Bux, Nagpore.
do. ...	Linen (display of) ...	Leadbetter and Co.
do. ...	Ebonite ornaments ...	Brittannia Rubbu and Kamplulum Co.
	CLASS XLIV.	
Certificate ...	Model of Seetabuldee Church in stone.	Local Committee, Nagpore.
do. ...	do. of all Saints Church in wood ...	
	CLASS XLV.	
Certificate ...	Printing ...	Times of India.
do. ...	do. ...	Bombay Gazette.
do. ...	do. ...	Dufter Askarra.
Silver Medal ...	Book binding ...	Bombay Educational Society's Press.
do. ...	Lithography ...	Surveyor General.
do. ...	Professional Photography ...	Mr. Baker.
Certificate ...	For 2 Photographs by the old masters.	Rev. Mr. James.
Silver Medal S. P. ...	Collection of Photographs ...	Messrs. Cifford.
Money prize ...	Amature Photographs ...	Captain Lyon, 1st prize.
Silver Medal ...	do. do. ...	Dr. Robotham, 2nd do.
do. ...	do. do. ...	Captain Biden, 3rd do.
	CLASS XLVII.	
Certificate ...	For 2 fine engravings from the old masters. ...	Rev. Mr. James.
do. ...	For a plan of an inexpensive Church...	Mr. Tyndall.
Silver Medal ...	For an 18 inch globe ...	Warum Trimbuck.
Certificate ...	For 2 large maps of the world ...	Pupils, Oomrawutte School.
	CLASS XLVIII.	
Gold Medal ...	For an extensive and varied collection of Jewelery ...	Messrs. Hamilton and Co.
Silver Medal ...	For an excellent collection of Jewelery	Messrs. Roselett and Co.
do. ...	do. do. ...	Messrs. Faber Luba and Co.
Silver Medal ...	Specimens of silver work made by Natives of Calcutta ...	Messrs. Hamilton and Co.
do. ...	Two jewelled vases ...	Budree Chund, Raepore.
do. ...	Inlaid silver goblets ..	Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow.
do. ...	Silver basket work ...	do. Dumoh, C. P.
Certificate ...	Pair of silver statuettes ...	do. Jubbulpore.
do. ...	Agdhan ...	Balajee Sudaseo.
do. ...	Various articles of Jewelery ...	Kassie Sonar, Nagpore.
do. ...	Silver plate ...	Woon District.
20 Rupees, S. P. ...	Silver work ..	Ahmedabad.
.....	Enamelled work ..	Hamilton and Co.
Certificate ...	Porcelain ..	Henry Green.
Silver Medal ..	Japanese porcelain ...	Name not known.
do. ...	For a beautifully elaborated stone table	Deputy Commissioner, Chanda.
1 money prize ..	For a carved blackwood vase ..	Ahmedabad.
Silver Medal ...	Carved wood screen ...	Tajee, Carpenter of Nagpore.
Certificate ...	Carved chain ..	Deputy Commissioner, Chanda.
do. ...	Carved book board of sandel wood ..	School of Arts, Madras.
Silver Medal ...	Carved sandel wood casket ..	Chinese collection.
do. ...	Carved snake in black wood ..	Government of Bombay.
Certificate ..	Carved chancel screen ...	Mr. Tyndall.
Silver Medal .	Beautiful collection of sandel wood work ...	Vizagapatam.
Certificate ..	Various collection of sandel wood and other ornamental articles ...	Government of Bombay.

APPENDIX IV.—(*Concluded.*)

List of Prizes awarded to Successful Exhibitors, &c.—(Concluded.)

Nature of Prize.	For	To whom awarded.
	SPECIAL PRIZES.	
1 Gold Medal ...	For fine collection of manufactures from the Territories of H. H. the Nizam.	His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, K.C.S.I.
1 do. do. ..	For excellent collection of raw produce and manufactures from Mirzapore...	D. Halkett, Esq., C. S.
1 do. do. ..	For nine remarkably good exhibition of cotton in its raw and manufactured states.	H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Cotton Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berar.
2 Silver Medals ..	For country made cloth	Tanba Matajee of Nagpore, and Deputy Commissioner, Bhundara.

R. BULLOCK,

Secretary, Akolah Exhibition.